The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1872.

The Chicago Relief bill is to come up in the Senate to-day as a special order. Our correspondent speaks hopefully of the result, provided the eloquence of Carpenter and Howe does not prevent a result from being reached.

The visit of the Japanese Embassy to Washington promises to be fruitful at once. It is announced that Governor Ito, one of the members of the Embassy proper, will leave the capital to-morrow for Japan, to submit the points of a new commercial treaty between this Government and that of the Mikado.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives does not expect to be able to report its bill for the reduction of the tariff before the last of next week; meantime the Finance Committee bill will probably have been acted upon by the Senate. A general revision of the tariff at this session is not expected by any party in Congress.

The Irish holiday, St. Patrick's, occurred yesterday, and was celebrated at New Orleans, Memphis, and other places at the South. In New York, Chicago, and other cities where the public sentiment is less favorable to Sunday parades, the celebration will take place to-day. In New York 60,000 Irishmen are expected to turn out in procession.

A meeting or convention for the purpose of "celebrating the anniversary of the establishment of Communism, contradicting the lies circulated by the press, and becoming better acquainted with their fellow-workingmen," attracted four or five hundred persons to the Globe Theatre yesterday. The affair seems to have been under the auspices of the Workingmen's Union, and one of its objects is apparently to attach that organization to the International Society.

The new Omaha railroad bridge is waiting to be pressed by the iron horse; but no iron horse comes that way, owing to a dead lock between the Union Pacific management and those of the Iowa roads. The latter propose to take advantage of the recent decision of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific, that their company is bound to build the bridge and receive and deliver freight and passengers at the bank of the river, while the former are not disposed to commit themselves to an admission of such liability. So the bridge stands idle, and traffic has to get across the Missouri as best it can. Something ought to be done by the Government to bring this question of fact to a speedy solution, and remedy, as far as possible the bad effect of the recent serious interruptions of the transcontinental traffic by the snow blockade.

And now it is proposed to scale Mount Vesuvius in Pullman cars, and allow passengers twenty minutes for looking down into the cavernous, ebullient crater between the deals of their game of euchre or "seven-up!" At least it is to be inferred that these American games will be introduced upon the train along with the other American institutions connected with the enterprise, and that, as a possible additional evidence of American "push," some sharp Yankee will go to supplying the people of Pompeii and the surrounding villages with red hot lava for heating purposes, or else take a contract from the Government to extinguish old Vesuvius with water hauled up by the new railroad. This undertaking is fathered by three Swiss engineers of note, who, to stimulate capitalists to invest, have to cite the Mount Washington achievement as proof of its feasibility. We may now expect a fresh blast from John Ruskin, whom the fiend of the Practical, devouring the Ideal and the Classic, has already greatly tormented.

The produce markets were less active on Saturday, and the general tendency was downward. Mess pork was 20c per brl lower, closing at $11.00a11.10 cash or seller the month; $11.00a11.15 seller April, and $11.30a11.35 seller May. Lard was quiet, but a shade firmer, closing at $8.20 cash; $8.20a8.25 seller April, and $8.35a8.37 1-2 seller May. Meats were quiet and unchanged at 4c for shoulders; 5 5-8a5 3-4c for short ribs, and 6 1-8c for short clear, all loose. Highwines were 1a1 1-2c higher, and in fair request, at 84c per gallon. Flour was more active, but a shade lower. Wheat was active at 2a3c decline, closing at $1.17 1-2a1.17 3-4 cash; $1.18 5-8a1.18 3-4 seller April, and $1.23a1.23 1-8 seller May. Corn was active, and 1-2c lower, closing at 35 5-8a35 3-4c cash; 35a36 1-8c for seller April, and 40 1-8a40 1-4c seller May. Oats were inactive and easier, closing dull at 29 3-4a29 7-8c for cash; 30a30 1-8c for seller April, and 33 1-4c for seller May. Rye was very quiet and unchanged, at 67a67 1-2c for regular No. 2; 67c seller April, and 69c bid for fresh receipts. Barley was inactive and weak, with sellers at 49 3-4c seller April. Live hogs were dull and weak at $4.30a4.40 for medium to fair. Cattle and sheep were firm and unchanged.

The struggle to achieve aerial navigation still goes on as vigorously as if nearly every experiment that is made had not a score of precisely similar experiments—failures—staring it in the face. The latest effort is that of M. Dupuy de Lome, of Paris, (recently described in our columns) to construct a steering balloon; and it must be acknowledged that he has put into his apparatus some new and more than usually practical ideas. Recognizing the principle that a certain amount of headway, independent of the wind, is necessary in order to give force to a rudder, M. de Lome has fitted his air-ship with a screw, which by twenty-one revolutions a minute, propels the craft five miles an hour faster than the wind would carry it without such aid. This screw is attached to the car and worked by four or eight men at a windlass. The rudder is attached to the balloon above, and is a simple and comparatively small-sized affair. The balloon is egg-shaped, the greater axis extending horizontally; and the dimensions required for carrying fourteen men and the necessary apparatus are 118 feet long by 49 feet through. The experiment recently made near Paris resulted encouragingly, and the inventor is very confident that he will succeed in rendering it practicable to steer a balloon several points out of the course of the wind, though not, of course, to tack against the current. M. de Lome is entitled to no little consideration as a practical inventor, having distinguished himself already by several improvements in the navigation and construction of war vessels. It seems, however, as if a little Yankee tact and ingenuity were needed upon his air-ship to render it thoroughly practicable,—for instance, a more economical application of the power to the windlass, and the possible substitution of some new and safe motor,—steam being out of the question, on account of the danger of bringing fire and hydrogen gas into close proximity, at an elevation which renders the least accident sure destruction to the aeronaut. Again, if M. de Lome can steer his ship successfully by working the screw *with* the wind, can he not make a still sharper tack by working it *against* the wind, which is of itself so strong as to render the speed sufficient in either case? And can he not dispense with his rudder altogether by propelling the thing sidewise with the screw only? We give M. de Lome the full benefit of these valuable hints, since, in view of the close proximity of Lake Michigan and the extremely high duties upon web silk, iron for hydrogen-making, and other balloonists' materials, there is no likelihood of any Chicago inventor's entering the field in competition with him. Paris seems the natural centre of aeronautical experiment; and it must be admitted that Jean Crapaud is at least as successful in his attempts at aerial navigation as in his attempts at a stable Government.

—Richmond, Va., has had a deer hunt on a small scale, some hounds having nearly killed Governor Walker's pets in Capitol Square.

NEW YORK.

A Word About Stokes, Foster, and Other Tombs Inmates

Speculations Concerning Gould's Object in Retiring from the Erie Directory.

Mayor Hall Delivers His Valedictory to the Lotus Club.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE UNHUNG.

The luxuriant colony of murderers confined in the Tombs is tranquil, and the feeling secure. One of them, named McNevins, who was to have been hanged, went to Sing Sing yesterday, his sentence having been modified to sixteen months' imprisonment, his lawyer having saved him by harping on the fact that the man he killed was a rowdy. Foster, the car-hook murderer, was to have mounted the scaffold next Friday, but his lawyers and the New York *Tribune* stood it off by calling attention to the statute implying that when a man hits another over the head with a heavy iron implement he may mean it only as a reprimand, and harbor no murderous design. After assisting to get Foster another delay, the *Tribune* now deprecates the tendency of the death penalty to prevent any punishment for capital crime. Foster refuses to communicate with reporters except to express gratitude for the last respite. His keepers say he is docile and repentant. Stokes assumes to be innocent of crime and irritated at the delay, asserting that the public will be astonished at his side of the story. Sometimes he speaks of Fisk regretfully, and again in a spirit of ridicule. He says Fisk was a better man than Jay Gould, and alleges that Gould was the prime mover in his persecution, desiring to keep him perpetually in prison to prevent damaging disclosures. Stokes protests that he is not yet a convict, and is indignant that he should be debarred from walking in the prison yard. Miss Mansfield has not corresponded with him since he entered the Tombs. Though one of the colony went to Sing Sing two stepped in to fill his place. One of these is a young laborer named George Lavery, who, in a recent combat of roughs with the police, saw his brother, William Lavery, struggling with Detective Lambrecht. George ran up and hurled a piece of marble about the size of a brick at the detective's head, inflicting fatal injuries. When Lavery was on his way to the Tombs yesterday a brother of the late detective Lambrecht threatened Lavery's life, exhibiting a pistol, but was removed by his friends. The other man in Murderer's Row is Carl Vogt, the alleged murderer and robber of the Belgian Count Bianca. Vogt is about 35, tall, dark hair, light eyes, and has little appearance of an assassin or burglar. He absolutely refuses to speak of his past history beyond alleging that the stolen bonds found in his possession were bought by him from a German in London. The case awaits testimony from Belgium.

JAY GOULD'S RESIGNATION

from the Board of Directors of Erie Railroad has been received with much distrust by the present Directors, as Gould refuses to give any explanation. It is asserted that Gould has retired from the Board merely to be enabled to renew the fight and engage in it until the end. Gould's resignation in Wall street is regarded with disfavor. It is well known that a certain operator was busily engaged in buying up stock two days before the eruption took place, and that he realized a considerable sum. Fully twelve millions of stock is under the control of Gould, half of which is his private property. Many suspect that his pacific resignation was a ruse, and having bulled Erie as far as he desired, is now bent on mischief. Some of the Wall street capitalists assert that counting Erie's leases and the guarantees of the Hartford and Erie bonds, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company bonds, the liabilities of Erie really amount to $143,000,000. Both contestants were busy speculating in Erie yesterday, and England is going on so strong that the London quotation hereafter may control stock.

THE LOTUS CLUB.

The annual meeting and election of the Lotus Club was held last evening. Mayor Hall, the retiring President, presided. In opening he begged a little indulgence, and proceeded to congratulate the members on the great success of the club. He believed a club should be run as an oligarchy, and, though not a man to talk of rings, as he had been ruined by a ring, the best way to do, he believed, was to form a ring first which should control the institution, and let the remainder be made up of growlers. Hereafter he would be content to aid in growling. Stebbins and John Brougham were made President and Vice President.

PERSONAL.

Josie Coates, who was so badly burned on the stage at Newark, by her dress taking fire during the representation of Leger's allegory, will recover.

DRIFT OF POLITICAL SENTIMENT.

The *Sun's* letter from Albany to-night says many Republicans here, discontented with the Administration, are lending their countenance to the Cincinnati Convention, and arrangements are in progress to insure a full attendance at that gathering. There is not a representative man among the Democrats in the Legislature who is in favor of a straight-out nomination. The New Hampshire election settles that. The idea is that a Republican should be agreed on who will make inroads on the Grant organization and at the same time can be cheerfully supported by Democrats. Many discreet politicians are in favor of Greeley, saying that he would probably draw off more honest, sincere Republicans than any other man.

THE WILL

of the late actor, James H. Hackett, is a remarkable document. He directs that he be buried at Jamaica, L. I., between the remains of his mother and his first wife. On the monument he desires the following, from Shakespeare, to be cut:

> The great globe itself,
> Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve.

He leaves an annuity to the support of an insane sister of his first wife. The will then proceeds to make his own infant son chief heir, stating that said infant was born Sept. 9, 1869, in Wolf's Island, Canada West, and begotten in New York at 107 East Thirty-fifth street. His bequest to his widow is on condition that she remain unmarried. His son, Recorder John K. Hackett, is appointed one of the executors. His silver plate goes to a daughter of a deceased son; gold watch and other mementoes to his infant son.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT MONOPOLY.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Committee of the New York Petroleum Association has returned from the oil regions, and report that the producers are in earnest in opposing the attempted monopoly of the Southern Improvement Company, and each District Committee, of which there are sixteen, refuses to furnish oil to that concern, even a contract having been broken in one case by the producer. The producers can, it is claimed, hold out four months, but need more assistance from capitalists, and offer as security the oil in tanks, which is secured by insurance and guaranteed against leaking. The object of the Southern Improvement Company is said to be to sustain the Cleveland refineries and control the market by raising the freight charges on all producers not selling to the monopoly. They already begin to feel the opposition, as oil has been coming here for several days, which they feared to interfere with, owing to the strong feeling in the oil regions. It is quite possible that the Company will be ordered to close up its tanks and leave the oil regions altogether. During the present combat work is dull, and thousands of workmen are idle.

ERIE.

It is stated that fully $12,000,000 Erie stock is now under control of Jay Gould, half of it his private property. It is rumored that he retired from the Board merely to be enabled to renew the fight.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and New Jersey Central Railroads have made consolidation of interests under which equal dividends will be paid on the stock of both companies. The ordinary business will be conducted as heretofore, subject to the general control of the Joint Committee.

SPEED OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

A resolution will be offered in the Board of Aldermen, to-morrow, restricting the speed of the railroad trains on Fourth avenue, below Harlem River, to five miles per hour.

A CORRESPONDENT IN LIMBO.

It is announced that a *Herald* North Carolina correspondent has been captured by the Lowery gang who say they will not hurt him, but will keep him a week.

NOT DEAD.

Bass Strong is not dead.

THE BARNARD INVESTIGATION.

In the Barnard investigation, yesterday, Geo. Fowler testified to having visited the Judge Aug. 6, 1869, in company with Mr. Sterling, of the firm of Field & Shearman, at a house in West Twenty-third street, owned by Jas. Fisk, and occupied in part as real estate office by Mr. Ford, and that, after a brief interview, Barnard drew an order appointing Fisk and Coulter Receivers of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad. United States Commissioner Davenport testified to the release of a number of criminals from the Penitentiary, without giving bonds, upon a *habeas corpus* issued by Barnard.

The Judge addressed the Investigating Committee, saying he was prepared to admit all the Bar Association is endeavoring to prove relative to these prisoners, and at the proper time to justify that and all other official acts.

TILDEN.

Samuel J. Tilden stated to a reporter last evening that his only business transaction, direct or indirect, with Jay Gould or the Erie Company, was his appointment as arbitrator between that Company and the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, which position he held a year, and performed what he undertook, and for which he was paid by the latter Company $10,000.

NOTE FROM COLLECTOR ARTHUR.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Collector Arthur, in letter to agents of the different steamship lines, says that the representations made to them that he would be gratified if certain warehouses were designated, are entirely without his knowledge or approval.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 17.—The London *Observer* states that, at a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, the American reply to Earl Granville's note was read and discussed. It produced a favorable impression, and was regarded as furnishing an opening for further arbitration on the basis of arrangements provided by the Treaty of Washington.

A meeting will be held to-morrow night in this city, at St. George's Hall, to commemorate the anniversary of the Communist uprising in Paris.

A coal train ran off the track yesterday, near Cardiff. A railway guard was killed, thirty cars wrecked, and a cottage near the track demolished.

DUBLIN, March 17.—St. Patrick's anniversary was observed throughout Ireland to-day. No disturbances were reported. At Drogheda there was a great open air celebration at which speeches were made upholding home rule, and denouncing the Government for refusing pardon to the Fenian prisoners.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 17.—A compromise has been effected between Thiers and the Budget Committee on the war estimates, which are reduced to 19,000,000 francs.

Pere Jungua, a priest of Bordeaux, having been prosecuted for writings pronounced by his superiors to be against religion, has addressed a letter to Monseigneur Donnet, Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, in defence of his orthodoxy. He declares that those who accept the doctrine of Papal infallibility no longer belong to the true Church, and maintains that he and other priests who reject that doctrine are depositories of the traditions of the primitive Universal Church. Pere Jungua is organizing a committee of action, corresponding with similar committees in France and foreign countries, and intends to make a direct appeal to the people of Bordeaux.

ITALY.

ROME, March 17.—The demonstration in honor of the memory of Joseph Mazzini, took place to-day, and was a great success. An immense procession, including all the workingmen's societies, with banners, flags and bands of music, carried a bust of the deceased patriot through the principal streets to the Capitol, where it was deposited with imposing ceremonies and eulogistic speeches. Good order was maintained throughout the proceedings.

POLITICAL.

The Cincinnati Convention.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, arrived here last night to consult with the leaders of the Liberal movement in regard to the May Convention. In an interview with a reporter he named Garfield, of Ohio, and Dawes, of Massachusetts, as leading Republican members of the House who were known to be secretly in sympathy with the anti-Grant movement in the Republican party. He says that Trumbull is his first choice for the Presidency, but that the convention here will probably decide on Davis.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Charles Sumner has consented to attend the Cincinnati Convention, and preside over its deliberations.

A special to a Grant organ in the West says: "Senator Schurz asserted this morning that he knew Mr. Sumner would not preside at that Convention, and did not expect to take any part in it."

Horace Greeley, in an editorial on the Cincinnati Convention, says that if free trade is to be made a plank in the platform, he asks to be counted out. All he asks is that there be left a freedom to all classes on economical questions.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The *Times and Chronicle*, this morning, publishes a denial, which it says is upon authority of Senator Sumner, to the effect that he has neither consented nor been asked to preside over the Cincinnati Convention, and that, with his present opinions, he will decline to do anything of the kind.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Inquiry having been made concerning the views of Messrs. Dawes and Garfield in respect to the Cincinnati Convention, it is ascertained that Mr. Dawes, to-day, said to a Senator that while he had no political sympathy with the minority Republicans in the Senate, the course of the majority toward them concerning the investigation of alleged abuses had excited his personal sympathy.

Garfield said that, while not aware that he had said anything that could be construed into hostility towards General Grant, he, like Mr. Dawes, had been always in favor of an investigation of charges against public officers.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The *Times and Chronicle*, in an interview with Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, makes that Senator express the belief that Davis will be the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention in May; also, a preference for Trumbull. The Senator is represented as saying that Chief Justice Mason and Governor Butler, of Nebraska, are in sympathy with this Convention, that Senator Logan is counted on, and that positive assurances have been received that Voorhees and Hendricks, of Indiana, will co-operate with and support the movement. He says, further, that there are assurances of large colored delegations from the South. The Senator left to-day for home. He received quite a number of calls while here.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Evening Post* editorially says: the name of Summer will give character to the Cincinnati Convention, and it trusts the meeting in that city will be the most influential popular gathering of the year, and that its course will be such as to determine the success of the Republican party.

Indignation Among Colored Republicans at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The *Picayune* says: "The news of the appointment of Wm. G. Parker as Surveyor of Customs, *vice* Longstreet, has fallen like a bombshell among the ranks of the colored Republicans here. Senator Ingraham and Representatives Burch and Loit have gone to Washington to protest against the imposition of another carpet-bagger upon Louisiana. The feeling among colored Republicans at this appointment is said to be the more bitter because they have been led to believe that the corrupt institution known as carpet-baggism was defunct, and had sloughed off from the bone of contention ironically known as the State of Louisiana. The selection of Parker is flagrantly carpet-baggish in its character. It is asserted that he resides with his family in Lowell, Mass; that his residence in New Orleans has been little more than nominal, and that since the spring of 1870 he has not, till a few weeks ago, put in an appearance in his so-called adopted home."

Meeting of the Massachusetts Central Republican Committee.

BOSTON, March 16.—The Massachusetts State Central Committee to-day fixed upon April 10, and Worcester as the time and place for holding the State Convention, to choose delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia. It was voted to invite Senator Wilson to preside.

Municipal Election at Erie, Pa.

ERIE, PA., March 16.—Charles M. Reed, son of the late General Charles M. Reed, was elected Mayor of this city, yesterday, without opposition. Mr. Reed is the representative of an estate of several millions, and pledges himself to use his influence and means to facilitate direct railroad communication to the oil and coal regions, and to develop the manufacturing interests of the city. The anti-ring tickets in the several wards were elected by large majorities.

San Francisco Opposition to the Proposed Yerba Buena Land Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—A meeting of the opposition to the cession of Yerba Buena Island to the railroad, last evening, though called at ten hours' notice, represented the bulk of the capital, business, and enterprise of San Francisco. James Otis was presiding, with 150 Vice-Presidents, comprising the leading bankers, merchants, shippers, business men, and taxpayers of the city, regardless of politics. The preamble, adopted with great applause, states that the resolutions on the subject adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and Board of Supervisors, set forth the real sentiments of the people of San Francisco, that the conclusions set forth in such resolutions are indorsed by the best civil and military engineers of this coast, and were proclaimed by the late General Thomas; also declared the island the Gibraltar of the Bay of San Francisco; that the proposed grant would enable the company to build up a city equal to San Francisco in importance, and wholly independent of it, to the ruin of the city, already containing 150,000 people, and three hundred millions of property; further, the reports of the probability of the grant being effected had already depressed real estate to such an extent that it can only be sold at a ruinous sacrifice, and that what has been done in Congress already is through the perversion of the facts and treachery on the part of the California delegation in the house. A final resolution was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That if the Senate should pass the bill for the cession of any portion of Goat Island to the Railroad Company, we earnestly desire the President of the United States to veto it.

War Against a Pennsylvania Monopoly.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—A large meeting of oil producers, brokers, and capitalists was held this afternoon, to adopt means to successfully cope with the Southern Improvement Company. It is proposed to divide the Pennsylvania fields into sixteen districts, the owners of wells to unite under a charter for protection, and all crude material to pass into the hands of and be sold by the organization, the capital to be $1,000,000.

War Department—Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The barometer will rise over the Southern, Middle and New England States, with northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear and pleasant weather on Monday. A falling barometer will prevail during to-night and on Monday over the Northwest, with rising temperature and winds backing to southern and gradually extending eastwardly over upper Lake region.

WASHINGTON.

The Ways and Means Committee and the Tariff Bill.

Treaty Propositions Made by the Japanese Embassy.

The Chicago Relief Bill to Come Up To-Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Governor Ito, of the Japanese Embassy, will leave here for Japan next Tuesday, on important diplomatic business connected with the presence of the mission here. If Ito should be successful in securing proper instructions from the Emperor, a most liberal treaty will be made between Japan and the United States.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on the sale of French arms has practically concluded its investigation, and will examine no more witnesses. General Dyer is the only officer whose testimony they desire in order to make their review of facts complete, but the evidence of Colonel Benet and General Dyer's own examination by the Senate Committee will supply the deficiency. The Senate Committee will to-morrow examine Colonel Squire, of the Remington firm, and through whom most of the purchases for that concern were made.

BEASTLY CONDUCT.

Chas. W. Butts, a lawyer here, who has lately been engaged as counsel in the Bowen and Delarge contested election case from South Carolina, was arrested to-day on complaint of the public school officials, who charge him with a deliberate and systematic attempt to debauch young school girls from 10 to 14 years of age. The school officers have been taking testimony for some days, and claim to have the most conclusive evidence of Butts' guilt.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL

will undoubtedly come up to-morrow, and all the indications to-night are that it will probably pass if discussion can be avoided and a vote reached. It is understood, however, that both Carpenter and Howe wish to make speeches, and Chandler and Ferry will endeavor to get up a debate through amendments to the bill.

KU-KLUX CASES.

The South Carolina Ku-Klux appeals from Judge Bond's Court are to commence their hearing on Tuesday in the Supreme Court. The Attorney General appears for the Government, assisted by District Attorney Corbin, and Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Stanberry for the appellants.

MINISTER CURTIN.

It is understood that Minister Curtin has been granted permission to return from St. Petersburg to this country. It is stated that his return will have reference to services to be rendered the Administration in Pennsylvania politics.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Six or seven additional witnesses have been summoned from New York to appear before the Custom House Committee. None of the testimony has yet been officially printed, but the Committee yesterday passed a resolution with that view.

KU-KLUX TESTIMONY.

It appeared from what the foreman of the Government Printing Office said to the Committee, that the Ku-Klux testimony occupies a large number of compositors and clerks of the Ku-Klux Committee remarked that the testimony taken before the latter Committee would make ten volumes of from 600 to 700 pages each.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

J. R. Dillon, of New York, President of the Society for the Suppression of Obscene Literature, is here for the purpose of having the law regarding this subject amended so as to make the penalties more severe.

Rev. Dr. Eddy entered on his pastorate at the Metropolitan Church to-day, succeeding Dr. Newman. A short time after the commencement of the services this morning the Japanese Embassy entered, and with their attendants were escorted to seats near those occupied by the President and Vice President of the United States and their families. A few sentences of the clergyman relative to progress and to the distinguished representatives of an Eastern nation coming to the West to examine its civilization and general condition were interpreted in a low tone to the Ambassadors by the gentleman who accompanied them. Immediately after the service they were conducted out of the church by a private side door, where they took their carriages and were driven to the Arlington House.

The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet completed the Tariff bill. It will not probably be reported until toward the close of the present month. Members say they will not have time to revise the tariff thoroughly during the present session, but will report changes in some of the principal articles, and enlarge the free list on the basis of the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECRETARY FISH'S LAST NOTE TO EARL GRANVILLE.

No official information has been communicated as yet to the spirit in which the letter of Secretary Fish to Earl Granville has been received. Gentlemen in high official position, however, think that the conflicting views of the two Governments will be reconciled.

THE NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE.

Several weeks will elapse before the New Orleans special committee will make their report.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

came in with a snow storm. The day was generally observed in the Catholic churches. The various Hibernian associations attended the services, the Knights of St. Patrick, a large body, appearing in uniform.

MISSOURI.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis—Meeting of Internationals.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The flouring-mill of Zeisghouse & Bro., corner of North Second and Jefferson streets, burned between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning. Loss on building, about $15,000; insured for about $30,000.

The first public meeting of the Internationals was held here, at Turner Hall, to-day. Some three or four hundred persons were present. Speeches were made by Warren Chase and others.

A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday which practically abolishes the death penalty by leaving the mode of punishment to the jury so far as to allow them to decide whether the prisoner shall be hanged or imprisoned for life.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The total loss by the fire this morning is $60,000, insured in the Andes, of Cincinnati, North American, Phœnix, Washington, and Mutual, of St. Louis, $5,000 each; in the Springfield Fire, Hartford Fire, People's of Worcester, and North St. Louis Mutual, $2,500 each; and the Citizens' of St. Louis, $3,000; Total, $33,000.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The Railroad Transfer Question—Real Estate Advancing.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 16.—Although the great bridge across the Missouri is completed and satisfactorily tested, from a hesitancy on the part of the Union Pacific Road to transfer freight with the Eastern and Southern lines terminating here, the bridge has not been put into use as yet. The object and efforts of the Union Pacific officials seemed to be to compel the Iowa roads to use the bridge to pay $10 per car toll and hold them amenable to all damages that may arise: but the Iowa roads terminating here have unanimously determined to assume no responsibility beyond their termini in the city. Cars at the rate of one hundred and fifty per day are crossing by the old transfer line, and will do so until the difference between the Union Pacific and Iowa roads is settled.

The unanimous report of the Government Directors deciding that Council Bluffs, and not Omaha, is the legitimate terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, has created a very marked activity in real estate and business matters at this point.

Toledo, Thorntown & St. Louis Railway Project.

TOLEDO, O., March 16.—The largest meeting of bankers, merchants, commerce men and capitalists ever held in Toledo assembled at the Board of Trade rooms to-day, to hear from Col. Sprague, President of the Thornton & St. Louis Railway a statement of the progress and plans of that road, and particularly to correct certain representations unfavorable to the good faith of the Company. After a full explanation by that gentleman, and a free counter expression, the sense of the meeting was declared in a series of resolutions, including the following:

Resolved, That this meeting regard the construction of the Toledo, Thorntown, & St. Louis Air Line Railway as an object of great importance to Toledo, and entitled to the hearty co-operation of its citizens.

Resolved, That this meeting, on behalf of the citizens of Toledo, do express their most hearty thanks to Colonel Sprague for his efforts to secure the construction of a new railway through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, between Toledo, as its lake terminus, and St. Louis.

San Francisco Opposition to the Goat Island Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—A mass meeting of citizens was held at Platt's Hall this evening. There was an immense attendance. Resolutions strongly condemning the cession of Goat Island to the railroad were adopted unanimously, and will be telegraphed to Washington. A committee was appointed to proceed to Washington to present the views of the people of San Francisco on the subject.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, March 17.—A grand mass meeting was held last night to protest to Congress against the admission of the Territory as a State. The hall was crowded. Judge W. Hoyden was President. Judge Gilchrist and others made speeches. All were enthusiastically received.

The opposition to the Mormon movement has resolved that two ladies be sent as a committee to Washington to labor against the scheme by revealing the inner life of the Mormons. The Gentiles will not go to the polls at the Constitutional State Election, as mass population, aliens and not voters, will swamp the legal American vote. The fight will be made in Congress.

A meeting has been called by business men for a league against the payments of taxes until the Mormon officials make a financial exhibit. They want to know where the funds go, whether for Church or State. Vast sums have already been absorbed and no account given.

The judgment of the Supreme Court in the Utah cases is awaited with general interest.

The Union Pacific is running again with considerable regularity.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

Destruction of Four Powder Mills Near Cleveland—Two Men Killed—The Explosion Heard at a Distance of Forty Miles.

CLEVELAND, O., March 17.—Four powder mills, of the Austin Powder Co., situated about five miles south of Cleveland, blew up yesterday afternoon with a series of heavy explosions; three hundred kegs, or about four tons, of powder being fired. Two men, named Leonard and Sherman, who were at work in one of the mills, were blown to pieces, fragments of their bodies being thrown hundreds of feet away. Three other men at work in the vicinity were more or less injured. The mills blown up were much disorganized, the ground for several acres being strewn with fragments. Nearly every building in the city was severely shaken by the concussion, and quite a commotion was caused among the inhabitants. The Academy of Music was crowded with people attending the matinee, a large portion of them being women and children. When the explosion occurred a fireman left the hall hurriedly, and some one raised the cry of fire. The audience rose to their feet panic-stricken and made a rush for the doors, but through the exertions of a few gentlemen who took their places at the different exits, the crowd was quieted, fortunately without an accident, and the play was resumed. The loss to the Powder Company will be from $5,000 to $20,000. The explosion was heard at Ravenna, a distance of 40 miles.

Snow at the East.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—It was snowing here up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. St. Patrick's Day was observed in the Catholic churches. There was no outdoor display.

BANGOR, Me., March 17.—More snow is falling attended with a severe gale. On the European & North American Railroad, and on the Piscataquis Railroad, the snow is drifted fearfully, some of the drifts being twelve feet deep. Some trains have been delayed forty-eight hours. A despatch from St. John says another storm is impending. Nothing like the storm of the past two weeks has been experienced here for a long time.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Mrs. Priscillia B. Sedgwick, wife of General T. D. Sedgwick, died at New Albany on Saturday.

—The Methodist Episcopal Church at New York Mills, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $30,000; insured for $10,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

—The election of State Senator for the Fifth Pennsylvania District on the 15th instant, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Evans, resulted in the return of Waddell, Republican, by 700 majority.

—The Swiss engineers, Naaff, Riggenbach, and Zschokke, are about to construct a railway to the summit of Mount Vesuvius, similar to that at Mount Washington.

—Ex-Chief Justice Bigelow, S. H. Walley, and Otis Norcross, referees between the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts, and Stephen D. Thayer, of Newton, who was seriously crippled in the Revere disaster, have awarded him $23,800 damages.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Enlargement on the Fore-Knee—Curb—Necrosis in the Tail of Neat-Cattle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., March 15.

ENLARGEMENT ON THE FORE-KNEE.

MURRAYSVILLE, Ill., Feb. 25.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: Last April I noticed an enlargement on the fore-leg of one of my horses. At first it was small, but it gradually increased in size. There is a hard knot growing on the bone, right on the knee. There is also a soft enlargement, that extends three or four inches above the knee. The horse is 7 years old; has been worked hard since he was 3. He has never shown any sign of lameness from his diseased leg. What is it? Will it ever harm him? What can be done for it?

D. STANSFIELD.

Answer to D. Stansfield, Murraysville, Ill.—The "hard knot," probably, is an exostosis,—that is, an osseous tumor,—either on the lower end of the radius, that long bone between the knee and the elbow-joint, or on one of the small bones which constitute the carpus or fore-knee. As long as the morbid process is confined to the external surface of the bone or bones, the horse, very likely, will not be lame. If, however, the same should spread to the articular surface lameness will be the result. The soft enlargement extending three or four inches above the knee is a so-called "tendon windgall;" that is a morbid distension of the sheath of one of the extensor-tendons in front of the fore-leg. Such a gall, generally, causes no lameness either, provided the causes—extremely hard labor and severe exercises—are not continued. As to a treatment, it is very doubtful whether an application of medicines will do much good. Iodine preparations, for instance,—one part of tincture of iodine to two parts of tincture of cantharides,—rubbed in once every other day; or an ointment of biniodide of mercury and lard (1:16), applied once every three or four days, may be tried.

CURB.

BUCKINGHAM, Tama Co., Ia., March 11.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a mare 5 years old, that has lately had a Curb come upon her hind leg. Will you give me the names of something that will take the Curb off, and not injure the leg? The Curb appears to be hard. Such information will be most thankfully received by

A READER OF THE TRIBUNE.

Answer to a Reader of THE TRIBUNE, *Buckingham, Iowa.*—Curb is a blemish, which has its seat in the tendons and ligaments on the posterior surface of the hock-joint, and consists of a swelling, produced by a more or less chronic inflammation of those tendons and ligaments. The next or immediate cause of that inflammation and swelling, is a straining or overburdening of those tendons and ligaments; hence, Curb is found almost exclusively in horses with rather crooked hock-joints, and also more frequently in young animals, all the fibres and textures, but especially the muscles, the tendons and ligaments, are less firm and solid than in older animals.

As to the causes, we have to discriminate between predisposing causes and exciting causes. The former have to be found in a sufficient firmness of fibre, but especially in a defective formation, or shape of the tarsus or hock: or, to be more precise, to too much angle in that joint, which, of course, will throw too much weight upon the tendons and ligaments on its posterior surface. The exciting causes consist in too severe exertions, in general, and in too much weight thrown upon the hind part; consequently, curb is frequently caused by pulling heavy loads up hill, by galloping under the saddle, etc., provided the formation of the hock joint is not a very good one, so as to distribute the weight proportionately upon the bones and fibrous tissues.

Curb, however, is easily prevented,—first, by giving nutritious food in sufficient quantities to our horses when colts, especially during the first and second winters, so that the large and very important muscles extending from the hip-bone to the hind knee, or stifle-joint, may gain early sufficient strength and firmness in order to draw up the knee-joint to its proper place, and to diminish, in that way, the angle in the joint below, the hock-joint,—that is, to straighten the same, and to relieve the tendons and ligaments on its posterior surface. Secondly, by demanding not more and no harder work of our horses than they are able to do.

As to a treatment, the same cannot be of any avail unless the horse can have strict rest till inflammation and swelling have disappeared. The medical treatment has to consist in the application of a counter-irritant on the skin covering the swelled part. Any blister that leaves no blemishes behind, that does not degenerate the skin, or destroy the roots or change the color of the hair, may be used for that purpose. I would recommend either the "oleum cantharides" (one part of Spanish flies boiled for about half an hour with four parts of olive oil), or an ointment of biniodide of mercury and lard (1:16). Either preparation may be applied about twice a week till the swelling has disappeared.

NECROSIS IN THE TAIL OF NEAT-CATTLE.

G. W. M., Belvidere, Boone County, Iowa, inquires about "Horn Ail," but describes a case of Necrosis in the caudal appendix of a cow. I must confess I do not know of any disease by the name of "Horn Ail," but presume that "Horn Ail," like "Hollow Horn," and a score of other obscure names, is applied by some farmers to almost any disease of horned animals, which they are not able to diagnosticate. Necrosis in the caudal vertebra is generally cured in the beginning, when it is yet a mere inflammation in the periosteum (the fibrous membrane coating the bones), by making a longitudinal cut through the skin clear to the bones, and by cauterizing the latter, as far as the disease extends, by means of carbolic acid, creosote, or similar substances. Afterwards, however, when the disease has developed itself to Necrosis, there is no remedy but amputating the tail just as high as it is diseased. The bleeding is easily stopped by means of a red-hot iron.

VETERINARIAN.

THE APIARY.

Hive-Cleaning in the Spring—Dysentery Among the Bees—The Probable Cause and Cure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., March 16.

It is especially necessary this spring that the hives should be thoroughly cleaned. I do not mean that they should undergo such a series of scrubbings and airings as some over-nice housekeepers would inflict on their home, but the dead bees and debris should be removed from the hive.

As I have before stated, the number of dead bees has been unusually large this winter; therefore the atmosphere of nearly every hive is very impure from the presence of decaying bees. These moderately warm days are very favorable to the cleaning of hives and examining of swarms. Even the most timid of bee-keepers may perform operations at this time with little fear of the insects, as they are now very docile. It is hardly necessary to dose them with rotten-wood smoke. They should not be handled on too cold a day, as the brood in the combs is easily chilled. But all bee-keepers who are anxious to have a prosperous season should not long delay the hive-cleaning business, as in this way they will assist the bees in gaining a healthy condition, which is very essential to the prosperity of a swarm. The most effectual way of examining a colony, and at the same time giving them a clean, sweet home, is to remove them from the hive they have wintered in, to one that has been made ready for them. For the benefit of new beginners,—to whom these letters are especially dedicated,—I will give particular directions for this simple

TRANSFER OF SWARMS.

Place your clean hive in close proximity to the old one. Raise each frame carefully in succession, and, if there are dead bees clinging to them, brush them off lightly with a wing. As fast as examined, place each frame in the clean hive, the entrance of which is closed before the transfer is commenced. Should the colony be destitute of a queen, which is sometimes the case at this time of year, it had best be united with another swarm having a queen. Now take the hive which the bees have inhabited during the winter, and prepare it for the reception of another colony. Use brush and knife freely in the cleaning process, but do not wash it with water or sprinkle it with any fragrant essences in the belief that it will thereby be rendered more attractive to the little insects. Honey is the only odor they care to have in their homes.

I would advise this thorough cleansing of the hives in the spring and fall, but some bee-keepers may consider it unnecessary in the spring and of too much trouble. Those who lack the time or inclination for transferring their swarms to hives will, I hope, at least clean the bottom boards.

Those hives having movable bottom-boards are very easily cleaned, which, however, is the only thing in the favor of movable bottom-boards. For the moth-worms find little difficulty in entering hives in which these are used. From other hives we remove the entrance-blocks, drive the bees up among the combs with smoke, and then run in a stove-scraper, if we have nothing made expressly for this purpose, and draw out the debris that has collected on the bottom-floor of the hive.

An inquiry was sent me last week concerning the disease of

DYSENTERY,

that has been so universal among the bees this winter. "What are the indications of its presence in a hive?" Excrements of a muddy black color and strong offensive odor are noticed on the bottom floor, honey-board, and entrance to the hive. The natural color of the excrements of bees is a reddish yellow. These excrements should be removed with a knife, and the condition of the bees improved by a change of food, giving them sugar, syrup, or candy. My correspondent further asks: "What is the cause of dysentery among bees?" This question has been repeatedly discussed by practical bee-keepers, but never fully decided. The general belief is, that it is produced by sour honey,—honey that has been gathered so late in the fall that it has been left unsealed, and, by gathering moisture, has become sour. To remove this unsealed honey is one reason why bees should be examined in the fall, before put in winter quarters. This thin honey could be thickened by heating, and might then be used with safety for feeding the bees.

SPRING

opens slowly, and at this date the buds of the maple are not open, but only await a day or two of south wind. Bee-keepers who have wintered their bees out of doors are getting anxious, for the winter has been long and cold, and there is unusual loss, not only in each hive, but a large number of swarms have been lost.

ELLA.

PRIESTLY CLAIMS IN BAVARIA.

Some Remarkable Assumptions.

A lady travelling in Bavaria writes to a friend living near Cincinnati as follows:

There is a strife between the Catholics and the Government in Bavaria. I translate the following, copied from a Munich paper. A priest is said to have actually preached as follows, in open daylight, and in the principal church:

We, the priesthood, stand as high above the Government, the Kaiser, the King, and all Princes, as the heaven is above the earth. The Kings and Princes of this world are as far below the priesthood as lead below the purest gold. Angels and archangels stand far below the priesthood, for *we* can forgive sins in God's stead; neither angel nor archangel is able to do this.

We stand above the Mother of God, for she has borne Christ only once; we priests, however, CREATE Him daily. Yes, the priests stand above God Himself, for He is at our service, and must descend from Heaven at all times and in all places at our command in the consecration during mass. God has, indeed, with the words, "Let there be," created the world. Our priests can, with three little words, God Himself create. For this reason have men in all times, where faith and Christianity prevailed, held the priesthood in all honor. The people, yes, Kaisers and Kings, have thrown themselves on the earth before them, and kissed the ground where their feet had trodden. But to day the priests are persecuted by the Government, and laws are made which threaten to imprison the zealous and faithful priests.

Last week I saw this copied from the chief Catholic paper in Munich:

There are people in the world who do not believe that the earth was created in six days. These people say that it is an impossibility, for the immense coal beds are the product of vegetable growth, and required millions of years for their formation. Now have not these people read that darkness covered the face of the earth, that God said, "Let there be light," and the darkness fled away? Where did it go? *It went into the earth, and formed coal.* While it remained there, undisturbed, light ruled over the world, it was the era of the *true faith.* Since coal has been dug out of the earth, the era of *darkness and doubt* has come again over the world.

The Russian Count Again.

From the Springfield, Mass., Republican.

Micklewicz, the Russian "Count," who created such a sensation in Amherst, a little more than a year ago, by his romantic attempt to marry Miss Caroline Lester, the rich and beautiful niece of Professor Tyler, has been quietly stopping for some days at the Massasoit House, in this city. It will be remembered that Miss Lester was ready to wed him at that time, but her friends believing that Micklewicz's character was not what it should be, induced a postponement of the nuptials, and that meantime the Count was to go to Europe, to obtain credentials which he declared would vindicate him from all the aspersions cast upon his good name. He went, and, it is rumored, has now returned to claim his bride. Gossip further saith that Miss Lester's affection for her Russian lover is undiminished, and that she has visited him at the Massasoit during his stay here.

—The marriage of two sons of the second wife to two daughters of the third wife of the same man is a curious event which is said to have occurred in Essex County, Virginia.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 224 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 3 o'clock p. m.

JOHN H. WRENN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.

S. S. HUBBARD, JR., 79 South Canal-st.

CROCKERY.

We are making additions daily of New Goods to our large stock of

CROCKERY, CHINA, & GLASSWARE,

And assure the Country Trade that they will find as good a stock of goods from which to make their Spring selections at our Store,

201 E. Madison-st.

As can be found in Chicago. We invite an examination of stock and prices before purchasing.

Ketchum & Martin, 201 East Madison-st.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

WILLIAMS, MILLER & OLMSTEAD,

SUCCESSORS TO

FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO.,

JOBBERS OF

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, etc.,

144 & 145 MICHIGAN-AV.,

At Close Prices.

GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY,

Successors to Carhart, Lewis & Co.,

HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.

Having succeeded to the business of CARHART, LEWIS & CO., and largely increased our facilities we shall be glad to see all our old customers and the trade, and offer them every advantage in the purchase of goods in our line.

N. B.—Correspondence and orders for CARHART, LEWIS & CO., should be addressed to our numbers temporarily, 135 MICHIGAN-AV., between Jackson and VanBuren-sts.

KING BROS. & CO.,

81 & 83 Market-st.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

AT LOW PRICES.

STOVES.

GET THE BEST!

THE FEARLESS

COOKING STOVE

For Hard Coal, Soft Coal or Wood, with or without Reservoir, manufactured by

J. F. RATHBONE & CO.,

30 South Canal-st.

Retailed by dealers all over the country.

DRY GOODS.

J. V. FARWELL & CO.

WILL OPEN A

MAMMOTH RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

On or before April 1,

CORNER MONROE AND FRANKLIN-STS.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Anchor Line.

Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage fare, $65; steerage fare, $28, United States currency, provisions included. Cabin plans on view, and state-rooms secured. Through Bills of Lading granted. Money remitted in any sum. Send for sailing bill and circular giving full details. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 234 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

OILS.

REFINED LARD.

ALSO

WINTER STRAINED LARD OILS,

Machine & Burning Oils.

APPLY TO

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,

Office and Works, Eighteenth & Blackwell-sts.

TABLEWARE.

CHINA, GLASS, SILVER PLATED WARE TABLE CUTLERY, &C.,

At New York Prices.

NICOL, DAVIDSON, & CO.,

[illegible] Wabash-av.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 3. Students can be admitted into both the College and Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine. Catalogues can be obtained at the Northwestern National Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Note, Letter & Bill Heads

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 341 Wabash-av.

To Those About to Build.

Use up your debris by Colonel Derrom's Patent. Save time and money. Sample blocks shown and information furnished at the office of DERROM BUILDING CO., cor. North Clark and Erie-sts.

HARDWARE.

Hibbard & Spencer,

LAKE FRONT,

Michigan-av., betw. Randolph and Washington-sts.,

JOBBERS OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

TINNERS' STOCK,

Nails, Fence Wire,

AND

Agricultural Implements.

We have a large stock, and fill orders promptly, at LOW Market Rates.

REMOVAL.

LARRABEE & NORTH

(Formerly of 174 Lake-st.),

Can now be found at the new store

61 WEST LAKE-ST.,

Corner Clinton, where they are prepared to supply their customers with their usual complete assortment of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, FINE CUTLERY, and MECHANICS' TOOLS

Of Every Description.

INSURANCE.

PHENIX Insurance Co.,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL,	$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1872,	$665,569
LIABILITIES, JAN. 1, 1872,	$167,099

LOSSES PAID IN 18 YEARS,

$8,000,000.

R. S. CRITCHELL, Ag't,

20 WEST MADISON-ST.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims of the Firemen's and Merchants' Insurance Companies of Chicago, and Republic Insurance Company certificates of indebtedness.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, 229 Wabash-av.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE,

No. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

REMOVALS.

Removal to Permanent Quarters,

PHILLIP GOLDMAN,

Successor to Goldman Bros.,

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES,

38 RANDOLPH-ST.

Second building west of Wabash-av., will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. Close buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine one of the finest and best assorted stocks of Boots and Shoes in the West, at prices which defy competition. Orders will receive prompt attention. Factory over the store.

REMOVAL.

HOLDEN & PENDLETON,

Hardwood Lumber Dealers,

Have removed to 24 Lumber st., near Twelfth-st. bridge.

REAL ESTATE.

Business Property

$55,000—Wabash-av., lot 40x170, and improvements, near Harrison-st.

$32,000—Wabash-av., lot 40x170, and improvements, near Harrison-st.

$35,000—Wabash-av., lot 44x170, and improvements, near Hubbard-court.

The above property is located in the blocks adjoining the burnt district, and paying a good rental, and will be sold on long time for a large portion of the purchase money. Apply to

G. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

SEE HERE!

DON'T YOU WANT A LOT?

ONE HALF SOLD of the lots on Division-st., Wood-st. and Milwaukee-av. $1,000 each; interest only in advance, semi annually, at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 per cent per annum. Principal all payable in five years. Commission to other agents.

BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av., Chicago, Ill.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Southwest corner State and Lake-sts. Two lots on Lake-st., 43 by 80 feet, and adjoining lot on State, 39 by 83 feet. Terms easy.

J. N. DRUMMOND, Room 13 Congress Hall, Congress-st.

TO LEASE.

TERRACE ROW.

The desirable site of the well-known Terrace Row, fronting the lake, on Michigan-av., corner Van Buren-st., having an entire frontage of over 300 feet, and nearly 180 feet deep, to lease, and can now be obtained for a term of from 20 to 30 years, at very low rental, the above property, being within five minutes' walk of the centre of business, yet in full view of the lake, is a fine location for a hotel, stores, or for an elegant building, to be rented in "flats" after the Paris fashion, now so popular in New York and Boston. Application for the above can be made to WM. BROSS, 1 to 3 p. m. Tribune office, or at the office of the Peck Estate, Room 8 Nixon's Building, corner La Salle and Monroe-sts.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LEASE for a term of years: 60 ft. front on South Water-st., by 150 ft. deep, to an alley, between State and Dearborn-sts. Apply to ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 84 West Lake-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. SELZ & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

SALESROOM:

69 and 71 Wabash-av.,

One door south of Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

CORDAGE AND TWINES, TACKLE BLOCKS, AWNINGS, SAILS, AND DUCK.

284 and 286 South Water-st., near Lake.

The Niagara Elevating Co.,

CAPITAL, $250,000.

THOMAS CLARK, Prest. CYRUS CLARKE, Vice Prest. JOHN WHITE, Secy. and Treas.

Will receive consignments of grain for storage, transhipment by Canal, Erie and New York Central Railroads, or for sale. OFFICE NO. 5, COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. W. STEARNS & SONS,

Wholesale Grocers,

63 North Desplaines-st.,

Between Lake and Fulton, Chicago.

Dr. W. C. Hunt,

St. Caroline's Court.

Office, 315 Madison-st. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m. Messages can be sent by telegraph to the hotel from any station in the city.

NEBRASKA.

Politicians---Literature---Buffaloes---The Great Bridge---Snow-Storms.

Settlers---Fine Farms---Rapid Improvement---Ice-Bridge Broken---The Village of Florence.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., March 12, 1872.

POLITICAL.

Since the late demonstrations in the Legislature, the State of Nebraska has been very quiet. The Supreme Court declared the session to be legal, or, in other words, that the Legislature had not been unconstitutional, whereupon the few members who were in Lincoln left for their homes in various parts of the State. A good deal of indignation was felt against them by a majority of the citizens, and their political course in future will not, it is believed, be hedged in with roses. For so young a State, Nebraska has had a most unpropitious time with its law-givers and politicians, and, unless we can have more harmony hereafter, it would be better to do away with Governors, Acting Governors, and recalcitrant Legislators altogether. The impeached and displaced Governor does not keep still. He dies hard, and seems ever ready to assist in keeping up a *furore* in the political affairs of Nebraska.

LITERARY.

There has recently been added to the literary productions of this State, a book called "Pen-Sketches of Nebraskans," which is, in truth, "home-made," or, as the Yankee people would say, "home-made." It is a singular work, and, should a copy be found on earth a hundred years hence, those who come after us will look aghast at our style of book-making. The text is queer, and so different from anything in the heavens above or the earth beneath, that it is apt to strike the beholder with astonishment. The binding is good, the printing excellent, the pictures horrible,—there it will be well enough to let the criticism cease.

Nebraska is young,—very young,—and as yet cannot be said to have produced any authors who have set the world aglow. "Nebraska Legends" is the name of another indigenous production which has been issued from the press of Omaha. It has some merits, and will serve as a starting point for the long line of posts who are to spring up hereafter on the wide prairies of this State. The first portion of it which lies near the banks of the Missouri River. One of these legends, called the "Weeping Water," is finely drawn. The author says:

The Omaha and Otoe Indians were in the habit of making their annual hunting-ground, south of the Platte River, in Nebraska. A fierce battle ensued, in which all the male warriors of both tribes being slain, the women and children came upon the battle-field and sat down and wept. From the fountain of their tears arose, and ever flows, the little stream known as Ne-hawka, or the Weeping Water." The subject is carried on through forty pages, and best it close we have this touch of pathos:

—Eat up the East
Hung, in gray, peaceful depths, the full-orbed

Utterly silent was the field of death.
So then the women, who from far had marked
The warring battle as it raged and fell,
And heard the shouts of triumph, and the moans
Of men death-stricken, fainter grow and cease,
Wearied by the long suspense, left their hiding-
stole, timid, with all orphaned youths and maids,
And infants hushed, as by a ghostly fear,
Adrown'd in the dumb Field full of mute ill death,
Searching for husbands, brothers, sons.

When all their slain had found,
And knew the light might never break again
In kindling glances from death-faded eyes,
They gathered them down through lingering, painful hours
Of the dim night, and wept.

The "Raw Hide" is a ghastly tale. "The Praise of New Lands" is refreshing, and seems to show that the author is not a bad poetic fire, if he would only let himself out. Some of his lines are halting, and seem constrained, as if they were tied up. One wishes for a little more dash, and that the poetry loose which seems ready enough, were it not held down by some untoward influence. Here is the opening verse of "The Praise of New Lands," and we shall say that it is not good, or that it has not the ring of true metal?

God bless our sturdy native land.
Its prairies broad, its mountains bare,
Its rough, cold lakes, its rivers fast,
Its pure, invigorating air!

And bless its blue, enfolding seas,
Its forests, springs, and blooming leas,
And let it be the home of men
That make this land the land it is.
And here are nurtured, here alone,
The keenest mettle, firmest will,
The keenest eye, the firmest will,
And largest power for good or ill.

So, if we cannot say much in praise of "Pen-Sketches of Nebraskans," we have a kind welcome for our "Nebraska Legends." Why should this country not bring forth a good poet? Not every man wishes to be a politician, and there are some, even, who think there is a higher aim in life than being President or Vice President of a railroad, resplendent with diamond rings, and with mood because, and the owner of ever so many fast horses and handsome carriages. Praise God! there are some men in America who cannot be corrupted, though, by your how the poetry, romance, and danger have been taken out of buffalo-hunts since the publication of the letters of General Hazen and Colonel Brackett. It needs but a short part hand to give this humbug bubble a prick, to let the wind out of it. The prick it has received, and now it is probable that Senator Wilson's Buffalo Bill will be ignored, the renowned "Buffalo Bill" entirely, as well as hundreds of unsophisticated Eastern youths who are perspiring to be on the war-path.

THE MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE.

The great bridge across the Missouri River, between Council Bluffs and Omaha, is completed. The work has been pushed to the point for the passage of regular railroad trains. There is some earth-filling to be done at either end, and laborers are at work upon it all the time; but the bridge is a success, and reflects great credit upon its builder, T. E. Sickels, who is the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad. The bridge looms up grandly against the background of the bluffs way down the river, and seems the crowning achievement of science and industry. Large accidents are almost always out of place, but this work may be truly characterized as a splendid effort of human ingenuity.

WINTER WEATHER.

Snow forever! When will this winter cease? There is such a thing as overdoing a thing, and, if there has not been enough good weather this winter, everybody is greatly mistaken. Many lives were lost during the intensely cold time, and there has been a great deal of suffering. If any body or ladies in the country deserve great credit for their efforts in behalf of the poor and be friendless, the ladies of Omaha deserve much credit. Early and late, through the good and bad seasons, they have worked faithfully, and have received the blessings of all classes of society for their disinterested kindness. Nothing but enduring humanity could cause delicate females to plod about in Omaha mud, as they have been seen to do to last fall and winter; and their tender care and kind words have fallen upon the poor, the sick, and the afflicted like the dews of heaven. It would be easy enough to give names, but refined female minds shrink from publicity.

It is to be hoped that we have had our last great snow-storm. People hereabouts were beginning to congratulate themselves that the winter had passed and the Storm King had taken his departure for hyperborean regions, when the wind shifted round and the storm came howling along like a legion of lost spirits. Ice covered everything. The trees bowed beneath their unwonted loads, until they reached the earth, and many are now low-lying which will never recover. It is a pleasant thing to think on these days perhaps, we may again have warm, sunny skies. It will be delightful when we can say, with Tennyson:

The birds exhaust melody on every bush;
The green leaves quiver with the wind,
And make a chequered shadow on the ground.

IMMIGRATION.

One cheerful sign of the times is the great number of families who are coming to settle in Nebraska this spring. It is surprising to see the great number of farms which are being opened up in this vicinity. The tide is directed in the country west of Omaha with-in a radius of twenty-five miles. As everybody knows, who knows anything about the business, the town and city, these are the things to be desired. One farm is worth a dozen rum-mills, though, singularly enough, people are apt to judge of the prosperity of a place by the number of the latter which may be seen in full blast. This is an error of judgment, and, when plenty of snug farm houses and large barns can be seen in the vicinity of a city or town, all who are interested may rest assured that such city or town is in a prosperous condition. It really does a Western man's heart good to look upon the scenes which are to be seen near Omaha; and the landscape about Fort Calhoun, fourteen miles distant, during the summer season is one of the most beautiful it is possible to conceive of. Council Bluffs and Omaha will, in a few years, form one city, which will be a credit to the nation. There can be no doubt about this matter. Those who come after us can never say that we were not able to foresee this fact, will live to see its fruition of this prediction. It is to be regretted that there are some narrow-minded souls on either side of the river.

An instance was recently cited of the rapidity with which Nebraska is being settled up. Last year at this date, it is said there was not a single settler in a certain portion of Howard County, near the Loup Fork of the Platte River. A meeting was recently held at that place, when over a hundred votes were cast, showing what has been done in one locality during a twelve-month. On Sunday last the first sermon was preached in Howard County. The principal settlement is near Cotesfield, named in honor of one of the fair daughters of Chicago, who visited that locality last summer.

THE ICE IN THE RIVER.

The south wind, on Wednesday last, loosened the ice in the Missouri River, and it began to move. Quite a number of people were on the ice, or winter, brides at the time, and they all ran for their lives. Fortunately no accident occurred, and a larger number of men were immediately set at work to remove the obstruction and take the bridge to pieces. Since then, ice has again formed, but there has been considerable difficulty in making the passage of the river. A few more days will finish the matter, and we will then have the ferry-boat running.

FLORENCE.

a somewhat decayed village above Omaha, on the river, was formerly the home of a thriving Mormon settlement. Now it looks like an old-fashioned Southern village, death-stricken years ago. It is seven miles from Omaha. On a pretentious-looking two-story brick building is a large sign, on which may be seen in faded gilt letters the words, "Bank of Florence." Many of the old people in Chicago will recollect when Florence money and Atlantic money were about the only kind of money in circulation which could be called "good." This was a long time before the days of greenbacks. It is sometimes fondly believed that Florence would be the great city of the West. It has a hotel, several stores, and quite a number of comfortable-looking dwelling-houses. It is a pity Florence money, once so crisp and handsome, is gone the way of all things, and now, perhaps, there is not a dollar of it on earth. The former Cashier, a well-to-do and much estimable citizen, has a farm near the town, and is able to enjoy himself as he may think best. These is a wide-stretching and most fertile plain between Omaha and Florence.

BURDY.

THE SUBLIME SOCIETY OF BEEF STEAKS.

The Origin of the Society—What It Was and Who Belonged to It—The Causes of Its Dissolution.

The London *Athenæum*, in a review of a work entitled "The Life and Death of the Sublime Society of Beefsteaks," by Brother Walter Arnold, which has just been published in London, gives the following interesting sketch of the society:

The title of this book gives indication of its quality, its merits, or its value. To some persons it may appear that the story of the society of Princes, Peers, Judges, statesmen, and gentlemen generally, among whom eating, drinking, high jinks, and not a little rude horseplay were rife, is not such a general or particular interest. The fact is, that if the society had not had its historian, one of the most singular chapters in London social life would have been wanting. The society had its bard in old Morris; it has now its chronicler, annalist, historian, and introducer in Brother Arnold. But for him oblivion would have enwrapped the society, and its steaks and sublimity would only have been traditions, fading away ultimately beyond the possibility of even antiquarian research.

The Sublime Society of Beefsteaks scorned the name of club. Beefsteak clubs had existed since the time oxen were first eaten. They were low brotherhoods compared with the Sublime Society. Yet the surviving members of the latter must have had reminiscences of a matter that seems to have escaped the memory of their historian, Brother Walter Arnold. The Sublime Society had a rival in the last century whose standing club was of humbler pretensions than the Society's. About 1774 Isaac Sparks, the Irish comedian, founded, in Long Acre, a Colcannon Club. It was much frequented by nobles and gentlemen who liked what, for "Colcannon," that Irish dish which, properly cooked, is a delicious mixture of cabbage and potatoes.

The Sublime Steakers, it must be understood, have no connection with any other society. They did not proceed from earlier brotherhoods, nor are they represented by any existing Beefsteak Club, like that at Cambridge. The Sublimes were born because they chose it, and they died because they could not well help it. Their life extended from 1735 to 1867. They fancy, we believe, that no club has had so long a life. But "The Drinkers of Ashes," the *Tephrapotes*, founded by the friends of Savonarola, are said to flourish still, though they are, I need hardly be remarked, not a genial set of people.

We accept Brother Arnold's statement that the greatest of harlequins, John Rich, founded the Sublime Society in 1735. Lambert, his scene-painter at Covent Garden, was his coadjutor. Out of idle visitors who came to the painting-room the society stayed to partake of the steak which they, now and then, saw cooked on a gridiron over the fire, grew the Sublimity which flourished so long, and left the world so hopelessly dull. During the 132 years of life the members were strictly limited to twenty-four members. They would not create even an honorary member in addition to Royalty, and when the Fourth, when Prince of Wales, Brother Arnold scouts with mild indignation" the statement which has appeared in print," that the Prince, on expressing a desire to become a member, was accordingly admitted. On the contrary, "he was obliged to wait his turn till a vacancy occurred."

Saturday was always the day for dining, and 2 o'clock was at first the hour, but the hour was changed as fashion changed, till 5 o'clock became the time for meeting. In Lincoln's day, the members broke up to go to the theatres, which opened at 5 o'clock. Towards the close of the Sublime life, the members often did not break up at all. The steaks were prepared, but the guests did not appear. They must have been a sight for gods and men in the old days! Fancy a couple of dozen gentlemen going down the street, at intervals of a minute or two, in buff waistcoats and blue coats with brass buttons, bearing in the device, dear enough to the hearts of Britons, of "Beef and Liberty"!

For seventy years the society dined in their room over the stage of Covent Garden Theatre, till they were turned out. Subsidiary steaks found a temporary refuge at the Bedford Coffee House, near the old haunt. In 1809, they went to the old Lyceum. One and twenty years they flourished, under that roof. Fire again compelled them. The Lyceum Tavern, in the Strand, and the old Bedford, were too happy to receive them in succession. When the present Lyceum was built, a noble room was erected for the Sublimes. They took with them there their honor, appetites, and the original gridiron, dug out of the ruins of two theatrical conflagrations.

Before the dinner was announced the guests assembled in an ante-room, on the folding-doors of which being drawn, they passed into their superb Gothic dining-saloon, and took their seats. At the further end of this apartment an enormous grating, in the form of a gridiron, separated them from the scene of action, where the steaks were being cooked in every sort of fashion the desire could suggest. Over the gridiron was a crown, the crowning achievement of science and industry. Large accidents are almost always out of place, but this work may be truly characterized as a splendid effort of human ingenuity.

Whitbread his last cask of beer was sour," etc. Although the society, like that famous proto-club, "The Sixty," which met once a week in the Temple of Hercules at Athens, respected the witty sayings of Saturday night, no member was allowed to make a note of what was being said. William Jordan, a visitor, on one night detected Morris in a note of a brilliant repartee that had been made. The President pointed to the lines over the chimney-piece—

Ne quis scribito nisi mihi,
Ne quis dicto foras eliminat.

"Jordan," he said, "do you understand these words?" "I understand one of them," was the reply; "'sit,' and I mean to do it."

One of the best features of the society was the singing. Amusing as it may have been to see Brotherton at Bacchus, bringing up and decanting the wine, it must have been impossible to hear him singing the "Pipe de Tabac." Brother Arnold publishes some of the songs written expressly for or by members, and he has a high opinion of them. Except Captain Morris', they seemed to us poor; but manner, the time, and local allusions, no doubt, had much to do with the effect.

Brother Arnold inquires, "Why did such a society collapse?" We answer, because it had lived its time. Had earlier assailants, than one brother is aware of. When the members drank nothing—that is, no other wine—but port, Cumberland feathered a light arrow against the society. It is so to be found in one of "Lord Aberville's" speeches to "Mortimer," (in *The Fashionable Lover*,) "Pooh! you've been black-balled at some paltry port-drinking club-set-up for a man of wit and ridicule." Canning, too, has his joke against the society and its objects. In the thirty-first number of the *Anti-Jacobin*, he alludes to the "Anthropophagi, or Beefeaters, "that the English are distinguished for their love of liberty and beef."

We would further remind Brother Arnold that symptoms of decay began to seem in the society half a century before dissolution settled it forever. It could not have been a cheerful thing to see George Steevens, the parasite of Johnson, introducing Captain Morris' song by extraordinary noises. Moore (in 1818) thought it was as gay a matter to dine alone as with the Steakers, especially if the Captain and Brougham were not present. On one occasion Moore changed his intention of banqueting with the Society. He dined by himself (no bad company) at the George, and, as he says in his diary, had no great loss of it." The reduction (in 1809) of the entrance fee from £35 5s to ten guineas was a symptom of decadence. The mourns Lambert ever began to make little account of their fellowship privileges. For nearly 30 years Brother Whitbread was known to dine with the society but once. The attendance of 24 members averaged two a day, but there were days when everything was ready and no guests at all appeared. There were fifteen years of the Sublime Society when the flame expired; but when Morris came down at past fourscore to sing his last song, it must have sounded like a Threnodia of the Sublimes.

The last bit of what may be called "surprising fun" occurred when the Society gave permission to Brother R. Brougham or Broughton, Esq., to introduce to it a pie of port wine to the society by whichever of them first became Lord Chancellor, chief singer at the French Opera, or Master of the Rolls. Brougham profited by the permission when he reached the highest office in the law.

Inevitably, however, the last hour of the society sounded. Lord Broughton said there was a time for all things, and resigned. Others followed. Old rules were disregarded by those who remained. Visitors became free and easy, the tenderness of the steaks was questioned, the cook died, the butcher resigned, the Treasurer, who had held the society together, ate his last steak, and with Brother Stephenson the society died. At its story, Smellfungus may lift his eyebrows and say something sarcastic about the peculiarities of men of the sublime gifts, but it must not be forgotten that with many members the Saturday night's relaxation was welcome after the daily labor, of one sort or another, during the previous portion of the week.

Dost Mix the Hands.

From the Dubuque Telegraph.

The subject of our narration is Mr. Langfeld, who by those who knew him well he remembered as a long, lank, lukee type of fellow, of sallow complexion, but as full of humor as the Sunday law permits. The scene upon which our story opens and closes is laid on a steamboat on the way up from Bellevue—the time during high water in the spring of '69. Mr. Langfeldt with three other passenger was playing euchre, and the stakes were high, the euchres, too, for some other game with the turbid waters which run so high, that no attempt even was made to keep to the channel, but it was allowed to run just as nature saw fit. The card players were dealing out lively, and just as the moment our introduction to the excited players begins, they had made their deal and were about to play, when their attention was arrested, and their hands stopped by a rough, grating sound from the bottom of the boat, apparently, and immediately followed a rush from the cabins and cries of distress shrill enough to palsy the strongest. Men, women and children mingled in the wildest confusion, and the card players grasping their stakes, for truth flashed upon them at once that the boat had "snagged," and their pale countenances betrayed fears that they might all go to the bottom. The second all had been arrested with fear and their hands dropped—those which held the cards falling mechanically on the table. No one observing the situation would have thought for a moment that that game was not out; but, when the consternation was at its height, Langfeldt accidentally glanced at the hands of his companions, and then at his own, and saw his advantage, and love for the game triumphed grandly over fear, and, bending forward, his long, lank form—legs a-stride and arms spread in the ambidextrous fashion known to the table resembling the letter X—he screamed to his comrades—the sound seeming to come from the very bottom of his boots—For God's sake, gentlemen, don't mix your hands!"

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK, ss.—SUPREME COURT—RICHARD EDWARD CROMWELL against THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receiver of the property and effects of the Security Insurance Company, is prepared, pursuant to an order of this Court, made in this action, to make a distributive payment of twenty cents on the dollar of the claims of the said Security Insurance Company, payable on and after the 20th day of March, 1872, to those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose claims have been ascertained and allowed.

First, all the debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States;

Second, all debts actually obtained against such corporation to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they attach, respectively, if any there be; and

Third, all other creditors of such corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts of any specialities, such payment will be made at the office of the receiver, No. 38 Broadway, in the City of New York, on and after the 20th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. of each day.

A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver.

Notice to the Creditors of the Security Insurance Company of New York. To all whom it may Concern: Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York: Richard F. Bruff and another against the Security Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order duly made in the above entitled action, all creditors of said Security Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned Referee appointed to hear and report thereon, at his office in Room 61, Chamber Court), in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1872, being the time to original Section 48, Article 3, Chapter 5, Title 1, Part 3, of the Revised Statutes; or, in default thereof, they will be precluded from participating in the distribution which shall be made under the judgment or decree in this action.

Dated New York, March 6, 1872.

JAMES McKEEN, Referee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of Massachusetts. In the matter of the Insolvent Insurance Company, bankrupt.

The warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the above-named Insurance Company of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, of the State of Massachusetts, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors; and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their claims, to appoint one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Boston, in said District, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the United States Court House, before Samuel B. Norris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, designated for that purpose.

ROLAND S. USHER,
United States Marshal, Massachusetts District, as Messenger.

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MARCH MAGAZINES.

The Atlantic Monthly

CONTENTS:—The Ballad of Carmilhan, by H. W. LONGFELLOW; Jefferson in the House of Burgesses of Virginia, by JAMES BARTON; Quite So, by T. B. ALDRICH; Mrs. Bowen in Massachusetts; a Comedy of Terrors, IV., by JAMES DEMILLE; Diversions of the Echo Club, IV.: The Brook's Message, by KATE HILLARD; Immigration, by EDWARD JARVIS; Taine's English Literature, by HENRY JAMES, Jr.; The Brave Words of Sheets, by JOHN G. WHITTIER; Septimius Felton, by N. HAWTHORNE; The Poet at the Breakfast Table, by O. W. HOLMES; The Idyl of Battle Hollow, by BRET HARTE; Editorial—Recent Literature; Art; Music; Politics.

The 10th of the numbers of the ATLANTIC issued for 1872, have had articles by Longfellow, Holmes, Parton, Hawthorne, DeMille; and one or more have had articles by Whittier, Bret Harte, Higginson, Bayard Taylor, Stowell, Aldrich, Fields, Norton, Alfred, Eastman, Miss Phelps, Mrs. Thaxter, Dr. J. W. Palmer.

Our Young Folks.

CONTENTS:—A Chance for Himself, (Part 4) by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; Crusoe Life, (Part 4) by Rev. R. D. CARTER; The First Baptism in Congo, by JAMES PARTON; and numerous other interesting articles, with abundant Pictures, Rebuses, Enigmas, Correspondence, etc.

*** For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route through Chicago to Kansas. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a m	* 3:00 p m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a m	* 3:00 p m
Washington, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p m	* 3:00 p m
Local & Express (Eastern Division)	* 4:10 p m	* 3:00 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p m	† 7:25 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p m	† 7:15 a m
Accommodation (Eastern Division)	† 4:30 p m	† 10:40 a m
Accommodation (Western Division)	† 4:30 p m	† 10:40 a m
Local Express (Eastern Division)	† 4:30 p m	† 10:40 a m
Local Express (Western Division)	† 4:30 p m	† 10:40 a m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Through Tickets via Jacksonville Division, and Sleeping Cars attached to Night Express, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division, for sale at 120 Clark-st., Sherman House, and at Depot.

Blue Island Accommodation, 5:30 p m; 8:30 a m.

Blue Island and Grant Worth Accommodation, 4:30 p m; 10:30 a m.

Blue Island and Western Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*6:00 a m	*2:30 p m
Night Express	6:30 p m	7:30 a m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	6:15 p m	7:30 a m
Pacific Express	*12:00 m	*10:00 p m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*6:00 p m	*2:30 p m
Night Express	10:30 p m	7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*6:00 p m	*2:30 p m
Night Express	10:30 p m	7:30 a m
† Saturday excepted. ‡ Sunday excepted.		

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent

Chicago, & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	9:15 a m	5:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	*6:30 p m	8:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	5:30 a m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex	9:00 p m	5:30 p m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	4:00 p m	7:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	1:00 p m	5:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	5:00 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	5:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts.

Ticket Office—Southeast cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:40 a m	*8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*8:00 a m	*3:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	8:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*10:30 p m	*6:20 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays only. ‡Mondays only.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at S. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Our freight office, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. In Freight office, at S. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Harrison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	3:30 p m
Mommoth Accommodation	4:30 p m	*10:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a m	7:00 p m
Pacific Express	10:15 p m	6:30 a m
Fast Lightning	12:00 m	4:30 p m
Mail	3:00 p m	10:30 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	5:00 p m	10:30 a m
Night Express	12:00 p m	6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Monday excepted. ‡Daily except Sundays and excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Jefferson-st. Station, and Canal-st. Stations. All trains stop at Halsted-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:10 p m
Peoria Express	*9:00 a m	*6:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*12:00 m	*6:15 p m
Fox River Express	*3:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Galesburg Passenger	*4:00 p m	*9:15 p m
Mendota & Hawn Passenger	4:30

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CASE OF SENATOR WOOD.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The testimony in the case of Senator James Wood, a member of the New York Senate from Livingston County, taken before an Investigating Committee, is published, and occupies ten columns. The most interesting portion is the evidence given by W. M. Tweed and Jay Gould. The latter testifies that he sent $5,000 to Livingston County to defeat Wood's nomination, considering him hostile to the Erie management, but Wood was nominated and elected, and, as Chairman of an important Committee, soon let Gould and Tweed hear from him. Wood has long been associated with a man named Chamberlain, in law partnership. He sent Chamberlain to Tweed, asking Tweed to help him in introducing a new patent for rectifying whiskey. Tweed was not favorably impressed with the patent, but agreed to lend Senator Wood $15,000, with no security but Wood's notes. Tweed testifies that he knew little of Wood's means; has never pressed Wood to pay the note, and does not intend to press him now. Chamberlain also called on Jay Gould to take an interest in the patent, but Gould preferred to deal with Wood himself. Wood accordingly called on Gould, at the Grand Opera House. Gould did not want to know anything about whiskey inventions, but offered to loan Wood personally $10,000 on his simple note. Wood accepted, of course, and received $10,000 then and there, in currency. When asked how this happened, Gould said he was accustomed to pay many bills in currency at the Erie offices, to save the trouble of bank identification. He may, however, have preferred not to commit this transaction to paper. Gould testified that he was not in the habit of loaning money thus, except to his friends, and was considerably perplexed when asked why, if Wood was his friend, he had previously spent $5,000 to defeat his nomination. Wood has never refunded any part of this $10,000 loan, though paying a few instalments of interest. His rectifying enterprise has not flourished, but Tweed and Gould have given him all desired indulgence on his notes. Tweed, Gould, Walter Roche, and Barber, chief of the Albany lobby, all swear, point-blank, they know of no sums of money paid to last year's notably corrupt New York Legislature. Roche alone admitted that he had heard of a private list of purchased Senators, but had never seen it. Wood has not resigned yet, and the Legislature has taken no action regarding him. Albany letters say he is looking pale and haggard, and yesterday he almost fell over in a fit, when Senator Chatfield, also from the Livingston District, and sitting behind him in the chamber, introduced, without notice to any one, a resolution for Wood's expulsion. The Senate was shocked at what is called this brutality, and laid Chatfield's resolution on the table. Chatfield is known as the most pious member of the Senate, an intimate friend of Wood's, and also of Gould's Erie management. Before departing from home for Albany he requested the prayers of his constituents, to enable him to resist corruption. When the report was made exposing Wood's $20,000 loans he moved on his own hook, and asked that his bosom friend might be kicked out incontinently. The Senate, however, feels more deliberate, and the probability is that Wood will resign.

THE RAID ON ERIE.

The management of the recent raid on Erie is now imputed to General Sickles, and he has been explaining his work of preparation to reporters. After the downfall of Tammany, he thought the moment for action had arrived. He left Spain last December, and met the foreign Erie stockholders in Paris. "On reaching Washington," he says, "I laid the matter before the President, stating the importance of its relations to the national credit, and all American enterprises requiring capital from Europe. I told him of the constant mortification every American Minister was compelled to feel at the reproaches constantly thrown in his face about New York legislative corruption, and that three-fourths of the renown gained by the rebellion has since been discounted by these phases in our politics. I had heard of the Tammany and Erie frauds in Italy, France, on the Rhine, London, and Madrid. I asked the President, therefore, to let me stay in America three months to upset the Erie ring and put it in honest hands. The President said: 'Try it. You can have three months.' He also promised me all the help he could give consistently, and without his aid I could not have succeeded. The work has been accomplished in the three months, with 12 days to spare. I selected every one of the new Directors, but never said anything about the Atlantic & Great Western to any of them. To-day I received a letter from Mr. McHenry, of the Atlantic & Great Western, remarking that he has more faith in his road than in Erie, and would not accept a consolidation on any terms Erie could offer. The morning after the new Board was elected we found, in spite of our caution to the police, the Erie offices in possession of Lynch and his force, and the lives of Archer and subordinates would not have been worth a straw had not Archer, alarmed by the favoritism of the police, sent for a large force of trusty expressmen, who protected him and his authority. Lynch's Railway Police is another phase of the infamous government which has ruled the State for the last three years. The ring magnates obtained an act of the Legislature authorizing the railroad to maintain a police force. I would recommend the repeal of this law to those interested in the reform of the City Government."

TERRIBLE SCENE IN NEWARK.

Prof. Hager, of the Great Republic Allegory, gave an entertainment at Newark, last night, for the benefit of the Aged Woman's Home. At the close of the first part, when the Southern States secede, a young Miss representing Georgia stepped too near the footlights, and in an instant her gauze dress was in flames. Josie Coates, aged 14, ran twice across the stage, enveloped in flames, until a man in the audience leaped on the stage and extinguished them with his coat. Miss Coates was taken home, but it is feared her injuries are fatal, as she is badly burned from head to foot. Miss Hattie Lyon, aged 16, was saved by her sister throwing a water-proof cloak around her burning dress. Her injuries are not dangerous. The rest of the multitude of girls rushed from the stage in terror, and shrieking.

THE MILLER INVESTIGATION.

The investigation stirred up by the New York *Times* into the official conduct of the State Insurance Superintendent, George W. Miller, has taken a decided turn in Miller's favor. The recent evidence of Augustus St. Clair, formerly a reporter on the *Times*, was sarcastically reviewed by the *Times*, which also depreciated St. Clair's credibility when on the witness' stand. The managing editor of the *Times* declined to reveal the name of the author of the slashing editorials against Miller, but the man himself turned up to-day, in the person of F. W. Ballard, who, for some mysterious reason, is known about the *Times* office under an assumed name. His recanting testimony this afternoon was as follows:

I am connected with the insurance business. I wrote articles for the New York *Times* in 1870 and 1871. I am the author of some articles in the *Times* entitled "Miller's Pet Lambs," "Superintendent Miller's Extortions," "Miller's Progress," "Those Who Did Not Endorse Miller," "The Insurance Investigation," "The Insurance Report," "How Not To Do It," etc. Since I have read the testimony, I have altered my mind. Those articles were written, as I thought, in discharging a public duty, and I thoroughly believed to be true what I wrote. My name in the *Times* office is F. W. Browning. I felt it my duty to come forward and make these statements. I am sorry for what I wrote. I believe that none of my charges have been substantiated.

THE MONEY AND STOCK MARKETS.

The stock market continues feverish on Erie at 44@45¼. The great break in Panama from 100 to 91 was a general surprise. The money market closed at 7 currency. Gold remains dull at 110½@110⅝. Government bonds closed strong. Foreign exchange was dull and heavy at 109⅜@109½ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102@102¼; Union firsts, 91½@92; land grants, 83½@83¾; incomes, 83¾@84.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour in limited request, and under free arrival low and medium grades are lower. No inquiry of moment for wheat, unfavorable Liverpool news checking inquiry. The price of spring is nominal. The market closes inactive. Corn is dull and lower, closing quiet.

PORK.

The demand for pork is moderate, and the market is weak, under free offerings.

To the Associated Press.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUIT.

NEW YORK, March 16.—In the suit of Challis against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in which an injunction was asked restraining the company from using its reserve funds in speculating, testimony was taken to-day before the referee, showing that Samuel W. Harned, who impeached the character of Challis, was himself unworthy of belief. W. H. Russell, J. E. Sickels, J. B. Fairchild, J. J. Anderson, Robert M. Bratnes and L. M. Lawson, mostly of Kansas, testified to the good character of Challis. Allen B. Stockwell, President of the Company, denied having loaned the money of the Company at usurious interest, or used it in speculation.

THE BARNARD INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee to-day heard the testimony of Wm. M. Tweed and James H. Coleman concerning the charges against Judge Barnard. One of the charges presented against Judge Barnard relates to the appointment of a Receiver in a case in 1867. The defence contend that the charge should not be entertained, as the time goes back to his former term of office. This point is very important, and will be hereafter decided. Jay Gould, in his testimony last evening, said that in 1869 he saw President Grant and Judge Barnard at the play of "Twelve Temptations," and had seen the President in a box with Fisk. Different bankers of the city have been requested to furnish any accounts they have had with Cardozo, Barnard and a number of others.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The jury disagreed in the suit of Cheneviere against the Staten Island Ferry Company, for damages by the Westfield explosion. The Sheriff, at the request of the Directors of the Company, has allowed the Staten Island ferryboats to run until Monday, when, if the claims of the sufferers by the Westfield are not paid, an attachment will be reissued.

INDICTMENT OF OFFICIALS.

The Grand Jury for Staten Island have indicted eight Justices of the Peace, four Commissioners of Highways, and others, on charges of having testified to false bills against the county.

IN THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION

to-day, F. W. Ballard testified that he was the author of the charges appearing in the *Times* against Superintendent Miller. Ballard passed under the name of Browning in the *Times*. He is now satisfied the charges were unfounded, though he believed them when they were written.

THE FORGER PETTUS

was extradited to Massachusetts to-day, Judge Cardozo refusing further delay.

LEET & STOCKING.

There is much complaint among the merchants at the failure of Collector Arthur's Custom House to inaugurate the needed reform in the General Order business. The *World* says that Leet & Stocking have sent a letter around to several steamship companies, addressed to the Collector, which recommended that firm and their warehouses. The canvassers for Leet & Stocking in this business, as an inducement to get signatures, represented that the Collector would consider it a favor to have the letter signed, and that the signers would lose nothing thereby.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

About sixty thousand men will join in the procession on St. Patrick's Day, and fifty bands of music, while the military will number 6,000.

CORONER'S VERDICT.

The Coroner's Jury, to-day, rendered a verdict that George Lavery murdered Detective Lambrecht.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

The jury in the Jumel will case reported no possibility of agreeing, and were discharged. It is understood they stood eight for plaintiff, and three for defendant.

FOREIGN.

ITALY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Italian Consul at Boston has received a letter from Madam Ristori, in which she thus describes her recent railroad misfortune:

I was invited by a society of Florence to give "Mary Stuart" and "Marie Antoinette" for the benefit of an unfortunate institution. With my husband and children I left by the express train at 3 in the morning. At 5:30 we were aroused from our slumbers by a tremendous shock, and were thrown about in one compartment as if we were so many gum elastic balls, and crying in vain for aid. All at once everything was broken into the smallest pieces, and myself and husband were thrown upon the stony road, near the engine, which had been thrown from the track and upset, and which not only enveloped us in thick smoke, but threatened to tear us to pieces by its explosion. Its noise was so great that we were unable to hear the cries of Blance, who was left in the compartment, among the splinters, and miraculously saved from injury. We were in utter darkness, and this added to the distress of our situation. George, in order to let us sleep more easily, had gone, with a friend of ours, into another car. In vain we called for him; there was no answer. These minutes of anguish and anxiety are to be compared only to the last moments of a man condemned to death. But, fortunately, his car was simply overturned, and, though it was impossible for him to extricate himself to come to our aid, yet I give a thousand thanks to the Almighty that he, as well as Blance, was saved. Julian was wounded in the head, but, owing to the large quantity of blood that he lost, is now quite well. I had fractured the cap of my left knee. It was a happy thing that the tendons and other nerves were not fractured, for I would have been laid up for two months, instead of which I was confined for only fifteen days, with splints and bandages.

ROME, March 16.—Prince Napoleon, who is now in this city, had an interview to-day with His Majesty, King Victor Emanuel.

AFRICA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A correspondent recently returned to England from the Cape diamond fields, gives the following account: During the spring this year the value of the stones discovered did not exceed £25,000 per month, while at various camps no less than 30,000 people were engaged in digging or supplying the wants of diggers. Since, then, however, the supply has been nearly tripled, owing to the discovery of a small field of extraordinary richness. Nearly four-fifths of the whole amount of diamonds come from a little hillock of only twenty acres extent, to which half the mining population has flocked.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 16.—Chochin, Prefect of the Department of the Seine et Oise, is dead.

Crerier has challenged M. Soisset to fight a duel.

A despatch from Cannes announces the death, in that town, of George Eustis, formerly a member of Congress from Louisiana, and later a Private Secretary to Slidell, when he was Confederate Commissioner to France.

The Assembly Committee will submit a report to the Assembly recommending that Marshal Bazaine be court-martialled for his surrender of Metz.

The Commission of Pardons having rejected the appeals of Fider, Quested, and Guard, the three Communists who were convicted of murdering hostages, they were shot this morning, at Satory.

Thiers, at a reception yesterday, spoke upon the Roman question. In his remarks he maintained that Catholicism is a tradition and an element of strength to France.

Duc de Grammont has issued a pamphlet reviewing the recent struggle between France and Germany, and showing that Bismarck had determined on going to war.

The Assembly Committee on the defence of Paris condemn the present system of fortifications around the city. The Government has resolved to fortify the points occupied by the Germans during the siege of the capital.

At the session of the Assembly to-day Thiers, in a speech, insisted that the Committee on the Budget should promptly decide on the question of new taxation. The delay of the Committee in making their report was paralyzing the Government and trade of the country. Thiers also presented a definite proposal of the Government for raising 55,000,000 francs by taxation of textiles, and 56,000,000 francs on other raw materials. The proposal of the Government gave rise to a warm debate.

The National Assembly to-day rejected the resolution proposing a reduction in the allowance of President Thiers. It was proposed to reduce the amount by one-tenth.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 16.—A telegram from Valetta, Malta, reports that the British iron-plated man-of-war Lord Clyde, 23 guns and 4,067 tons, is ashore in the Mediterranean. The naval authorities at Valetta will send assistance to the Lord Clyde.

Marquis Cadorna, Italian Minister to England, denies that he intends to resign and return to Italy.

It is reported that England and Uruguay have come to an open rupture, and that all friendly relations between them have ceased.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A special from Matamoras says: General Mejia, the Mexican Minister of War, telegraphs of the recapture of Zacatecas, from the City of Mexico, on the 4th. He had received an official telegram from General Rocha, dated in Zacatecas. On approaching the city, Rocha encountered the rebels, under Trevino, on the hills in the vicinity. He attacked immediately and routed them, capturing all their infantry, artillery, and trains, with great numbers of prisoners. The cavalry alone escaped, and Government horsemen were in pursuit.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANNA, March 16.—Domingo Giral, whose sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life, and Doctor Howard, left yesterday for Centa, a Spanish penal settlement on the west coast of Africa.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Archbishop of Cologne has formally excommunicated Professors Hilger, Knoadtangen, and Rush, of the University of Bonn, for their rejection of the dogma of Papal infallibility.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 16.—The Duke de Montpensier refuses to become a candidate for the Cortes at the forthcoming election.

Fires.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 16.—About 9 o'clock this morning the residence of Mr. Mathew A. Shelby, of this city, located on Grove street, took fire from a defective flue, and was totally consumed. The loss is $3,000; insured in the Home, of New York, for $2,500. The furniture, which is insured in the Home, of New York, for $500, was all saved, but in a damaged condition.

BUFFALO, March 16.—The Ohio street elevator, owned by the Erie Railway Company, but leased to Townsend & Co., was wholly burned this morning, together with 70,000 bushels of corn, wheat and oats. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance on the elevator, but the grain was fully insured. The loss on the building is $175,000.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 16.—Last night the sheep skin tannery of E. Weisser's, about three miles north of here, was destroyed by fire. The loss is upward of $5,000; insurance, $1,000, in the Home, of Indianapolis. It is supposed to have been set on fire.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Ex-State Treasurer Kemble and Samuel L. Moon, of Pennsylvania, are about to sue the New York *Sun* for charging them with complicity in the defalcations of State Agent Evans.

—The Constitutional Convention at Charleston, West Va., was on Friday engaged in a discussion on the propriety of using the word "white" as a qualification of eligibility to office. The sentiments of the members were well divided, and a lively time is anticipated.

—The jail at Palmyra, Mo., was broken on Thursday night, and all the prisoners escaped but one, who refused to leave. Among those who escaped is Ambrose Coe, who, last summer, murdered Miss Abbie Summers, formerly of Quincy, Ill. It is believed that Coe's friend were instrumental in his escape.

—The body of Henry Torneiger, of Pekin, Ill., was found dead on Thursday, hanging to a tree near Hollis' station. It is not known whether he committed suicide or was murdered.

—The case of Rev. John A. Gray was finally closed in the M. E. Conference at Pittsburgh on Saturday, Mr. Gray surrendering his ordination papers to the Conference.

—At a meeting of mechanics in Toronto, on Friday night, resolutions were adopted memorializing employers to adopt the nine-hour system on June 1.

—William Hartigan Young, a German from St. Louis, while attempting to draw a bucket of water from the steamer City of Quincy, a few miles below Memphis, was drowned.

—Alexander Campbell and his wife, old residents of Poplar Grove, Ill., were poisoned at Madison, Wis., on Friday, by drinking aconite, which was given them by mistake by a druggist of this place, for whiskey. Mr. Campbell lived but a few hours, but it is thought Mrs. Campbell will recover.

—State Treasurer Rankin reports the whole amount of taxes paid by railroads in Iowa for the year 1871, at $170,631 13.

—Hannibal, Mo., calmly submits to the death of a blind dog who for some months could navigate with no accuracy save by using his tail as a rudder.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO AND THE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In Senator Sherman's criticism upon Secretary Boutwell's estimate of the expenditures for the ensuing year, with which Sherman, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, does not at all agree, he thus disposes of one of Boutwell's statements:

"Then the Secretary speaks of buildings in Chicago $4,000,000. It is true we may expend $4,000,000 for buildings in Chicago, but our receipts have been increased more than twice $4,000,000 by the destruction of duty-paid goods in Chicago; and all expenditures that will be incurred by the United States in the rebuilding of buildings in Chicago is more than counterbalanced by the gain of duty paid goods, which must be supplied by importation."

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOMS INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate New York Custom House Investigation Committee met this morning.

Ex-Collector Murphy testified that he did not now hold any public office. Was Collector from July, 1870, to December last. Being interrogated on the general order business, he said he had been in office but a month or two when he closed Mason & Co.'s store and sent goods to Leet & Stocking's store. He closed the store of Mason & Co. because a report was brought to him that goods were on the market being sold at a very low price; that they were traced to that store. It was found, after removing and checking goods, that over 200 bales were on the Custom House books that were not in store. Mason then disappeared and had not been in New York since, to his knowledge. The goods were removed after a consultation with the Custom House officers. There had been no consultation with the President, Babcock, or Porter on the subject; none outside the Custom House. None of the parties above named ever used any influence with him. Leet fell he was in Porter and Babcock's rooms, and afterward saw the President. Secretary Boutwell came in from the room leading to the hall. The President said to him:

"Murphy, there is so much noise and scandal about the young man Leet in connection with the general order business, on account of his having been connected with me during the war, that I have come to the conclusion that that young man had better leave."

To this, Murphy replied: "The warfare on Leet originated with a steamship company, for the purpose of getting the business themselves. In his opinion Leet & Stocking conducted the business well, and he did not feel like giving way to a Steamship Company. There was no order from anybody, in or out of Washington, that made it obligatory on the Collector to continue storage to Leet & Stocking. Witness felt that he could do what he pleased in the matter.

On being interrogated on the subject of removals, owing to the course of certain Republicans on the General Republican Committee, he said his impression was that, owing to articles in the newspapers to the effect that these gentlemen were acting at the dictation of Tammany, they were removed. Orders came from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector and Appraiser, as he heard, to the Postmaster, that if any members of the General Committee had acted as the newspapers describe, they should be removed. If he himself did not receive such a letter, it was because it was not thought necessary to send him one. Von Cleft, one of the parties discharged, was an engineer in the Navy Yard, and his removal was made at the instance of the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Treasury made inquiries of him whether certain parties had been under the influence of Tammany. Witness answered by letter, and gave the names of those whom he knew to be corrupt. The General so pleased him with the suggestion about crushing Tammany that he mentioned the matter to the President. Witness never had but one idea on the subject of Governor of the State of New York, and that was favorable to Horace Greeley; but, if he had his steps to retrace, it would not be his advice again. He thought Greeley's nomination would be for the best interest of the Republican party. What Townley said about witness having spoken to the president about Corrigan was absurd, entirely untrue, and made out of whole cloth. Money was collected in the Collector's office, for political purposes, from subordinates. The amount collected in his office was from $7,000 to $9,000, and from all other offices the aggregate was about $36,000. No one was removed for not contributing. He learned that the City Government of New York made political assessments. He knew that a month's pay had frequently been taken from subordinates. He had been told so by those whose pay had been stopped. They had been sued to recover assessments. The suit had been brought to trial, but the Judge dismissed the case without allowing it to go to the jury. He is a stockholder in the bonded warehouses of the Atlantic dock, but none of the general order goods were assigned to them. He would not advise any reduction of the customs force in New York. It should rather be increased. There were not doors enough in the public stores for goods. Witness said that Senator Conkling had never applied to him to appoint anybody in the Custom House. On being asked what result he struggled to obtain in the State Republican Convention, he replied he did all he could to have Horace Greeley nominatnd for Governor. He thought pretty much all those from the Custom House acted with him. In 1871 he did all he could to keep officers away from the convention. He did not recollect promising any offices to delegates for attending the conventions of 1870 and 1871, nor did he remove any one, nor did he employ any money to affect those conventions. On one occasion, however, he did use money. There was a club called the "Gridley Club," in which a man named Bennet was a prominent member. This man controlled a majority of the club, who were workingmen. On application he gave $200, with a promise of more. This investment of money was to aid a rival of Gridley to defeat him in his own organization.

It was the intention of the witness to arrange the charges of the General Order business through the Chamber of Commerce. He had been in office but a few days when a man named Colonel Cornwall, lobby agent at Washington, threatened him with all kinds of things, in the strongest language, if he did not restore the General Order business to the foreign steamship companies. As a general thing there is a failure to trace packages lost after they land.

Owing to the position of the seat occupied by Murphy, and the lowness of his voice, his testimony was not at all times audible. Without concluding his examination, the Committee adjourned till Monday.

CONGRESS.

In the House a number of speeches were read or filed on miscellaneous subjects.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

A good deal of anxiety is manifested here in regard to the reply which our Government has sent to Great Britain. General Schenck's instructions are to inform the Government at once what the decision of the Privy Council is. It was expected that the matter would be submitted to them to-day, and an answer is expected early next week.

LIGHT HOUSES.

The Appropriation Committee is in conference with the Light House Board about the appropriation asked, the increase of which is so large that the Committee want to examine all the details fully before agreeing to it.

ILLINOIS.

Proceedings in the House of Representatives.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 16.—The House was as thin to-day as is usual on Saturdays, and did nothing beside reading bills. It had no afternoon session.

Judicial Decisions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune

MORRIS, March 16.—In the Circuit Court, the jury in the case of Sweeley against the City of Ottawa, which has occupied all the week, has brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $3,250.

The Court has to-day decided a case which involves the right of citizenship of almost all who have been naturalized in this country. Nearly all the papers in this county have been issued by the Clerk of the County Court. The question now arises on the application of one Barry, a resident of Chicago, who makes application for final papers, presenting to the Circuit Court his first papers, issued by the County Court of Grundy County. The case occupied the Court most of the forenoon, having been argued by nearly all the Bar. The Court reviewed the whole matter, and decided that the County Court had no jurisdiction in such cases, and that, the first papers being void, the Circuit Court had no power to grant the second papers.

On Monday morning the criminal docket, which is very light, will be taken up.

Fifteenth Amendment Jubilee at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 16.—The colored citizens of Jacksonville and neighboring towns and cities will hold a grand union celebration of the next anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment, in this city, on Friday, the 29th instant. Governor Palmer and other distinguished speakers will be present and deliver addresses.

Suicide of a Burglar.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOLINE, Ill., March 16.—Charles B. Smith, the Moline burglar, who escaped from jail here, on Thursday, March 9, shot himself at Kahaka, Clark County, Mo., and died on Friday. He made a confession implicating some parties here, about two of whom have been arrested, and are at present incarcerated in the Rock Island jail. Their arrest causes intense excitement, and alarming discoveries in crime are hinted at.

The Union Pacific Bridge.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 16.—Although the great bridge across the Missouri is completed, and satisfactorily tested, from a hesitancy on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad to transfer freight with the Eastern and Southern lines terminating here, the bridge has not been put in use as yet. The object and efforts of the Union Pacific officials seemed to be to compel the Iowa roads to use the bridge, to pay $10 per car toll, and hold them amenable to all damage that may arise; but the Iowa roads terminating here have unanimously determined to assume no responsibility beyond their terminus in the city. Cars at the rate of 150 per day are crossing by the old transfer line, and will do so until the differences between the Union Pacific and Iowa roads are settled. There is no delay in the transfer of freight and passengers. All works as smoothly as before the difficulty. The unanimous report of the Government Directors, deciding that Council Bluffs, and not Omaha, is the legitimate terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, has created a very marked activity in real estate and business matters at this point.

OHIO.

The Charges Against District Attorney Bateman, of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—At the conclusion, yesterday afternoon, of the investigation into the official conduct of Warner M. Bateman, the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, George W. Sage, Esq., whose articles in the daily papers led to the investigation, and who has been conducting the examination of witnesses in behalf of the Commission, said that he desired to state that although the allegations of fact in the published articles to which the investigation was directed had been supported, he believed, without exception, by witnesses whose testimony appeared in the evidence in chief, he thought it but an act of justice to Mr. Bateman, and due to himself, to say that by the other testimony in the case some of those facts had been negatived and others so qualified and modified as to remove the unfavorable conclusion which those facts might in themselves warrant, and that he was satisfied that upon the testimony altogether the inferences of official misconduct or improper practices had not been sustained. Mr. Bateman, in reply, said: "Mr. Sage's conduct of the investigation had been fair, and such as any person intent upon arriving at the truth would pursue. I think he has been misled by erroneous information, and scandal industriously propagated, until he, with other good citizens, having no ill feeling towards me, was led to believe it. I am not disposed to ascribe to him any improper motive as the occasions of his communications to the papers." When the testimony was closed, the Commission repaired to the United States Court Room, and, in response to questions submitted by Commissioner Hawley, Judge Swing, of the United States District Court, bore testimony to the promptness, efficiency, and fairness with which Mr Bateman had discharged his duties, and said that the best evidence of the efficiency of the District Attorney's office, was the amount of business disposed of, as reported to the Department at Washington.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 16.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TRAMWAY BILL.

The Railroad Committee reported back Senator Woodard's Tramway bill, with a recommendation that it pass.

BILLS READ.

House bills were read the first and second times, to an audience of 47 members.

Senate bills were read first and second times.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, March 16.—The Legislature has agreed to a final adjournment on March 26, and both Houses adjourned to Monday evening.

On last evening, in the Assembly, the Judiciary Committee reported against the constitutionality of a law authorizing a town to build a bridge, and explained the reasons for delay in publishing the Supreme Court reports, in consequence of fires in Albany and Chicago, expressing the opinion that there would soon be no reason for complaint.

Bills were introduced to provide for sinking a shaft into lower magnesian limestone in the lead region; also, to authorize the purchase of ten acres of land for the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

Bills passed to provide for the government of the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane; to extend the provisions of the law of 1870, authorizing a survey of the lead district, to all mineral regions of the State. The vote killing the one to pay Judd for expenses in contesting a suit in the Legislature was reconsidered, and action deferred.

To-day the time for evening meeting was fixed for 7 o'clock.

The Committee on General Laws was instructed to report a general law for the incorporation of Savings Banks, and the Committee on Education instructed to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill for the election of School District officers annually.

Some bills of minor importance were killed, and a large number ordered to a third reading.

The Judiciary Committee presented a bill to submit to a vote of the people an amendment to Article 7 of the Constitution increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, which was passed, under a suspension of the rules.

Bills were presented by the Committee on General Laws to amend Section 35, Chapter 13, of the Revised Statutes of counties and county officers; also to amend Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes of towns and town officers, as to the powers and duties of towns; also, to authorize counties in this State to purchase land to devote to the purpose of holding fairs and exhibitions of an agricultural nature.

The bill appropriating $132,000 to the Northern Hospital for the Insane was passed.

The Temperance bill was concurred in, by a vote of 18 to 11, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

The amendment to the bill to exempt private property from seizure or sale to pay municipal debts was reconsidered. New amendments of like tenor, restricting the operation of the act, were adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the adjournment resolution, agreeing to adjourn *sine die* on March 26.

The Northern Fire Committee reported a bill appropriating $9,000 to the Governor for the relief of sufferers by the Northern fires.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

DESMOINES, March 16.—A bill was introduced fixing the numbers of Trustees of State institutions, and Regents of the State University, prescribing their compensation, etc.

Resolutions were adopted that from and after this day, the Senate hold two daily sessions, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 m., and from 2½ o'clock p. m. to 5 o'clock p. m., and from and after March 25 no bills shall be considered that do not meet the approbation of a standing committee. A number of unimportant bills were passed.

HOUSE.

Petitions were presented asking legislation for secret societies, especially against the Masonic fraternity; for a change in the present system of county government, and asking the repeal of the law concerning the visitation of schools by County Superintendents. Bills were introduced for an act to provide against evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquor; for an act amendatory of the law relative to the appropriation of moneys for bridge building, and to determine the rights of illegitimate children, and provide remedies in certain cases. The bill was defeated in relation to the collection of taxes, empowering County Treasurers to collect taxes from those owing them to counties who have claims against counties.

But little business was transacted in either house, the majority of the economical members having gone home to attend the private matters at the expense of the State.

MICHIGAN.

LANSING, March 16.—The Senate this forenoon reconsidered the passage of a resolution of thanks to General Sheridan for the relief furnished Michigan people who suffered by the fire last fall, but again passed it by a decisive majority. The resolution has now passed both houses.

The Senate has also passed the House concurrent resolution denouncing the Chicago Relief bill, and calling upon the Michigan Congressmen to oppose its passage. The bill authorizing the building of a new State Capitol, at a cost of $1,200,000, to be finished in six years, and paid by direct taxation, evenly distributed through the time specified, has passed both houses, and will be signed on Monday. It was one of the two important measures of the session.

The House Committee on Redistricting the State made a report this forenoon, and this afternoon the House considered it in Committee of the Whole, but made little progress.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 16.—In the Assembly an inquiry was ordered into the combinations of railroads, and especially of the Southern Improvement Company, to effect unjust discriminations as to fares and freights.

The resolution for the expulsion of Senator James Wood, reported from the Committee which has been investigating his case, will come up Monday. The testimony adduced in his case causes much surprise among politicians here.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 16.—A majority of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the subject have reported a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to give women the right to vote and hold office.

RELIGIOUS.

Brother Hammond's Work—Church Built in a Day—Women as Preachers.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 16.—The meetings of the revivalist Hammond have been very largely attended here during the week. They were kept up day and night, and attracted great crowds, but there have been few conversions except among children. All the liquor saloons have been visited during the week by clergymen and children, and prayers offered. There was a prayer meeting at the office of the *Commonwealth* this afternoon, at which all the printers and editors were present, and praying and singing continued an hour.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 16.—The Congregational Church here was burned yesterday, and to-day some forty carpenters erected a building 32 by 60 feet, in which services are to be held to-morrow, and thereafter until a new church is built.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—A largely-attended meeting of ladies of the Methodist Churches in this city was held here yesterday, to discuss a plan having in view the admission of women to the pulpit as preachers. Reporters were excluded, but it has transpired that after two or three set speeches and a general discussion of the subject, a Committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the General Conference, to meet soon at Brooklyn, N. Y., asking that body to sanction and provide for the ordination of women as ministers of the Methodist Church. Some of the first ladies of the city were present at this meeting, and took part in the discussion.

Black Hills Gold Fields.

SIOUX CITY, March 16—A private letter, received in this city to-night from Fort Randall, Dakota, says that a few days since, a party of five Indians arrived there direct from the Black Hills. They had in their possession a double handful of nuggets of gold and considerable quartz. Officers of the fort tried to buy this gold, for the purpose of sending to friends as specimens, but the Indians refused to part with it. The writer says that considerable excitement exists there among the citizens and soldiers over the recent discoveries in the Black Hills, and a party there wish to join an expedition which is being fitted out at this place.

The Redistricting Question at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Counsel for plaintiff in the petition for an injunction in the matter of redistricting the city into wards, applied before Judge Cox, of the Common Pleas, to-day, for an attachment against the Redistricting Commissioners and City Clerk for contempt, and for a rule against the Mayor to show cause why he should not be attached for disobedience to the injunction of Judge Cox in issuing a proclamation naming the boundaries of the new wards and other wards of the Commissioners. The fact was telegraphed that the Deputy Sheriff could not find the Mayor last Thursday, and so did not serve the injunction. Judge Cox refused to grant an attachment, as petitioned, against the Clerk and Commissioners, but granted a rule against the Clerk, Commissioners and Mayor to appear on Monday morning, and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. Knotty questions of law seem to be involved in this matter, and such as good lawyers differ upon.

Railway Accidents.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 16.—This morning a train was thrown from the track by a broken rail. The smoking car went down an embankment fifteen feet, and twenty persons in it were more or less injured, but probably none fatally.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 16.—An accident occurred to the up-train on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railway, near the Union Pacific Junction, yesterday. The ladies' car was thrown from the track, and rolled over the embankment. One lady, whose name is not given, was fatally injured. Several other passengers received slight injuries.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 16.

There are no very prominent features in connection with finances, except the rise in stocks. Erie has now risen from 30, a month ago, to 47¼ to-day, an advance of 58 per cent.

In the local markets, the most prominent feature of the week has been the decline in breadstuffs and provisions. During the last 10 days wheat has declined about 8 cents per bushel, and, from the present aspect of both the foreign and home markets, will go considerably lower. Compared with the prices of pork, beef, and other articles of food, wheat should be but little over $1 per bushel, though the speculative interests will probably sustain it above that until the prospect of the new crop is ascertained.

The supply of money in this market continues fair, and bankers are lending to all their regular customers, but the steady decline of prices in the produce markets has locked up considerable money in margins, and the call for more helps to make money work closer.

Exchange is firm at 25c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks.

Clearings for the week ending March 16:

Monday	$2,596,316.20
Tuesday	1,930,178.18
Wednesday	2,241,570.17
Thursday	2,242,693.08
Friday	2,322,779.12
Saturday	2,565,810.95
Total	$13,899,347.70
Last week	14,932,078.87

The following quotations for local stocks are furnished by C. Granville Hammond, 38 Wabash avenue:

Banks	Bid	Asked
First National	1.35	....
Third National	....	1.30
Fifth National	1.26	....
Commercial National	1.25	....
German National	....	1.20
Cook County National	1.02½	....
Corn Exchange National	1.03	....
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Chicago Gas Light and Coke	1.05	1.10
Babcock Extinguisher	....	1.00
West Division Railway	1.60	....
Chicago City Railway	1.60	....
Pullman Palace Cars	1.10	1.12

SALES FOR WEEK.

$63,800 Chicago City Railway	1.60
$20,000 West Division Railway	1.60
$5,000 Fifth National Bank	1.26
$1,200 Pullman Palace Car	1.11

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean as follows:

	Buying.	Selling
United States 6's of '81	115⅛	115½
5-20's of '62	111⅛	111½
" '64	111⅛	111½
" '65	112⅛	112½
" '65 Jan. and July	111⅛	111½
" '67 " " "	112⅛	112½
" '68 " " "	112⅛	112½
10-40's	107⅞	108⅜
United States five per cents	109	....
United States Currency 6's	114⅛	114½
Northern Pacific, Gold, 7-30s	....	100 and int
Chicago City 7's	....	100 and int.
Cook County 7's	....	100 and int.
Gold Exchange	....	110⅜
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109½@110¼
Gold and Gold Coupons	109⅞	....
Money on Governments and Gold	....	7 per cent
Land Warrants, 160's	175	185
Land Warrants, 120's	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	173@175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Gold opened dull at 110½, and was steady throughout the day at 110½@110¾. Loans were 4 to 6 per cent for carrying. The daily clearings were $33,000,000. The specie export for the week was $730,640.

The money market closed up very easy,—7 per cent on call. The bank statement is favorable, and shows that the banks have a net gain of $136,750. The banks now hold $9,255,100 above the 25 per cent required by law.

State bonds were dull and steady.

Governments opened very strong, and prices were higher to-day.

Stocks opened firm, with Erie again the principal feature. Erie after declining from 47⅝ to 44c, rallied to 45⅞, and closed at 45⅝. Boston, Hartford & Erie declined from 7⅛ to 6⅞, and closed at 6⅞. The great break in Panama, from 100 to 91c, was a general surprise. The remainder of the list was generally quiet. Adams Express opened at 98 and advanced to 99½. There was a general decrease in business, and the excitement of the abated materially at the close.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:			
Coups, '81	115⅜	Coups, '67	112⅜
Coups, '62	111⅞	Coups, '68	112⅛
Coups, '64	111⅞	10 40's	108⅜
Coups, '65	112⅜	Currency 6's	114⅜
Coups, '65, new	111⅛		
State Bonds:			
Missouris	94⅜	Old Virginias	54
Old Tennessees	66⅛	Old North Carolinas	38¼
New Tennessees	66⅜	New N. Carolinas	23
New Virginias	56		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	91¼	New Jersey Central	112½
Western Union Tel.	71⅛	St. Paul	59⅝
Quicksilver	36	St. Paul preferred	79⅛
Adams Express	99	Wabash	75⅛
Wells & Fargo Ex.	76⅛	Wabash preferred	87
American Express	74⅛	Fort Wayne	98⅜
United States Ex.	73⅛	Terre Haute	26
Pacific Mail	61⅛	Terre Haute pref.	60
New York Central	90⅛	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central scrip.	90⅛	Chi & Alton pref.	120
Erie	45⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	45⅛
Erie preferred	79⅛	Cin, Col. & Cleve.	88⅜
Harlem	112⅛	Chicago, Bur. & Q.	136
Harlem preferred	125	Lake Shore	93⅛
Reading	113⅛	Indiana Central	24⅛
Michigan Central	115⅛	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	90⅛	Union Pacific	36⅛
Northwestern	78⅛	Union Pacific Bonds	91⅛
Northwestern pref.	92⅛	Cen. Pacific Bonds	102
Rock Island	113⅛		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,181	2,273	2,340	2,443
Wheat, bu	5,123	8,765	3,628	6,363
Corn, bu	47,425	14,225	17,988	25,222
Oats, bu	8,550	7,170	10,082	777
Rye, bu	....	657	4,700	....
Barley, bu	1,533	400	7,654	14,731
Grass seed, lbs	149,630	118,178	81,076	63,320
Flax seed, lbs	....	725	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	12,880	34,770	310	14,510
Cured meats, lbs	46,840	22,150	873,466	166,494
Beef, brls	45	141	....	20
Pork, brls	743	18	167	675
Lard, lbs	39,620	154,410	376,370	4,300
Tallow, lbs	31,565	9,660	....	4,500
Butter, lbs	34,785	24,816	14,860	23,680
D. hogs, No	619	46	239	....
Live hogs, No	7,843	2,448	5,543	1,881
Cattle, No	1,821	1,356	2,199	1,625
Sheep, No	895	2,136	1,462	1,372
Hides, lbs	84,080	95,429	159,427	85,970
Highwines, brls	276	150	370	300
Wool, lbs	7,135	15,850	84,770	6,390
Potatoes, bu	5,125	1,710	670	500
Lumber, m	566	145	738	1,422
Shingles, m	1,460	860	1,125	1,210
Lath, m	50	....	5	338
Salt, brls	....	560	1,046	917

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 329 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat; 48 cars corn; 1 car barley. Total, 50 cars, or 20,000.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	March 16, 1872.	March 9, 1872.	March 17, 1871.
Flour, brls	26,573	24,218	20,901
Wheat, bu	20,298	16,048	50,907
Corn, bu	266,300	375,551	81,060
Oats, bu	54,768	117,974	44,770
Rye, bu	8,137	12,044	4,919
Barley, bu	21,756	34,706	8,835
Dressed hogs, No	3,042	10,033	787
Live hogs, No	40,920	43,687	12,610
Cattle, No	11,230	10,335	9,108
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	18,718	21,647	20,349
Wheat, bu	19,156	28,615	25,326
Corn, bu	104,123	131,835	142,156
Oats, bu	47,268	79,978	5,410
Rye, bu	9,668	5,876	1,485
Barley, bu	62,243	42,442	29,233
Dressed hogs, No	3,972	7,311	110
Live hogs, No	36,128	29,230	10,339
Cattle, No	9,130	7,453	7,139

The leading produce markets were again weak to-day; the exceptions being few, and belonging to the minor class. A moderate activity was observable, as holders were free sellers, and pressed their property on the market.

Highwines were moderately active and 1@1½c higher, the recent decline having brought out several orders, some of which were unfilled to-day. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 85c; 100 brls at 84½c; and 600 brls at 84c. The market closed strong at 85c.

Lake freights were quiet and firm at 12½@13c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 18@18½c for do to Oswego. There was not much inquiry, as there are but few parties anxious to take hold for shipment, but holders were very firm, knowing that the number of disengaged vessels is small.

Dressed hogs were quiet, and steady. Sales on 'Change were restricted to 106 head, at $5.00@5.10. Most of the arrivals are now sold on the street, and the season is now practically closed.

Provisions were less active and irregular. Mess pork was again weak, declining fully 15c ₩ brl, the depressing influence being the knowledge that stocks here are much larger than has been represented by parties interested in keeping up prices. The daily reports of receipts and shipments are not worth much, being often the results of a mere guess on the part of those who ought to give the correct figures. But they are probably not far out of the way in regard to the aggregate for the entire season, and they show that we have about as much pork here as has been manufactured in the city, or fully 150,000 brls, while the stock of mess pork is even greater than the manufacture of 125,000 brls; because our receipts have been largely of mess pork, while the shipments were principally of prime mess. We can scarcely have less than 130,000 brls of mess pork here; though the stock has been placed as low as 95,000. The knowledge that stocks are heavy depressed the market to-day. Lard was quiet, but a shade firmer, especially on the long options, owing to a reported advance of 3d ₩ 112 lbs in Liverpool. It closed weak. Meats were quiet, but steady, at previous prices, being firmly held, except that shoulders were offered with a little more freedom. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.10@11.15; do, seller April, $11.12½@11.15; do, seller May, $11.25@11.30; do, seller June, $11.45; do, seller July, $11.60; prime mess, $11.00. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.20; do, seller April, $8.20@8.25; do, seller May, $8.32½@8.35; do seller June, $8.40@8.45. Green hams held at 6½@8c. Dry-salted meats at 4c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 5¾@5⅞c for short ribs; … for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, … Sweet-pickled hams, 7@9c. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7½@7¾c for short clear, and 11c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork, special, at $11.25; 1,000 brls do, seller April, at $11.30; 500 brls do at $11.32½; 3,750 brls do, seller May, at $11.40; 500 brls do, at $11.37½; 500 brls do at $11.35; 1,000 brls do at $11.30; 500 brls do at $11.35; 500 brls do, seller June, at $11.60; 500 brls do, seller July, at $11.60; 500 brls do, seller August, at $11.75; 250 tcs lard at $8.20; 60 tcs do (kettle) at $8.25; 200 tcs do (loose) at $7.75; 250 tcs do, seller April, at $8.25; 1,000 tcs do, seller June, at $8.45; 250 tcs do, $8.42½; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 5½c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8c (average 16 lbs).

Henry Milward & Co. report the following as the stocks of product on hand at the dates named:

	Mar 16, 1872.	Mar 25, 1871.	Mar 31, 1870.
Mess pork, brls	85,542	73,934	56,025
Other pork, brls	6,613	13,178	7,252
Lard, tcs	58,788	25,341	18,273
S. P. Hams, tcs	17,970	13,263	13,254
Shoulders, lbs	3,303,819	7,052,726	6,546,360
Rough sides, lbs	233,451	1,534,016	782,000
Short rib middles, lbs	6,663,322	10,142,685	5,112,000
Short clear middles, lbs	3,679,636	3,558,385	634,000
Cumberland middles, lbs	728,832	240,000	953,000
Long clear middles, lbs	1,894,055	....	....

Flour was in good demand, especially for Saturday, a day on which the buyers for export are generally absent. Prices were a shade easier, owing to the weakness in wheat. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Golden Star) at $9.25; 100 brls do (Pearl of Mendon) at $9.00; 50 brls do on private terms; 125 brls spring extras (Odessa) at $7.00; 50 brls do (Jasper) at $6.65; 100 brls do at $6.60; 300 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.75; 500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.75; 100 do at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.60; 67 brls rye flour at $4.00. Total, 1,732 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.00, and 10 tons do at $15.75, both on track.

Wheat was moderately active, but again weak, being nearly 2c per bu lower than yesterday. Liverpool was early reported 1@2d lower, with a very dull feeling; and New York was weak and nominal. Add to this the fact that to-day was delivery day on the option of seller last half, and that deliveries were quite liberal, causing large quantities of cash wheat to be thrown on the market, the receivers having no convenience for carrying and no place to deliver it. Hence cash wheat was much weaker than options, but dragged them down after it. The difference between cash and seller April was fully 1½c during the first half of the session, whereas the difference for the half month has been only 1c previous to to-day. The market for seller April opened at $1.20, improved to $1.20½, dropped to $1.19¼, and closed at $1.19½. Seller the month sold down to $1.18¼ near the close. Seller May sold at $1.23½@1.24¼, closing at $1.23½. Seller June sold at $1.25@1.26. Other grades than No. 2 spring were very weak, No. 1 do quotable at $1.26@1.28, and rejected do at $1.04@1.06, the inside for regular. Cash sales were reported of 5,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19½; 5,000 bu at $1.19; 30,000 bu do at $1.18½; 20,000 bu do at $1.18⅞; 45,000 bu do at $1.18¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.18½; 10,000 bu do at $1.18¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.18; 800 bu No. 3 spring (early) at $1.14; 5,000 bu do at $1.12½. Total, 131,600 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and ½c lower, the decline being more larger due to local causes than in the case of wheat, though there was comparatively little corn to deliver on the last half. Not much has been sold on that option, but corn was very heavy in the hands of holders, probably in sympathy with wheat, and was offered very freely. The short interest filled in to a considerable extent, but there were no long buyers. Some of those who took hold of corn some weeks ago, to carry through the winter and ship at the opening of navigation, have grown tired of their bargain, and unloaded. Seller April opened at 36½c, declined to 36c; improved to 36¼c, and closed quiet at 36⅛@36¼c. Cash No 2 corn closed at 35⅞@36c; seller May sold at 40¼@40½c; seller June sold at 40¾@40½c; seller May and June sold at 40@40¼c; and seller July at 41½@42c, all closing rather weak at medium figures. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 36¼c; 20,000 bu do at 36c; 10,000 bu at 35¾c; 6,800 bu on track at 37c; 3,200 bu do at 36½c. Total, 50,000 bu.

Oats were dull and almost entirely nominal, at a slight decline from yesterday. There were a few bids made at ½c below last evening's quotations, and free sellers at the prices of 20 hours previous. We quote seller the month at 29½c; seller April at 30c; seller May at 33¼@33½c; and seller June at 33@33½c. Sales of cash lots were limited to 3,600 bu fresh receipts at 30½c; and 600 bu by sample at 35½c, delivered.

Rye was almost inactive but steady, with buyers at 69c for fresh receipts of No. 2, and at 67c for regular do, with one or two sales at 67c, seller April.

Barley was inactive and nominal at 1c decline, with free sellers at 49½c, seller April, and no buyers. Regular No. 2 was quoted at 49c, and fresh receipts of do at 51@52c. Sample lots were in low request for shipment. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 49c; 1,600 bu by sample at 70c; 400 bu at 69c; 400 bu at 68c; 400 bu at 65c; 800 bu at 60c; 400 bu at 55c. Total 9,000 bu.

Hops were reported firm, with sales of 3 bales of new at 60c ₩ lb.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, there was a fair business doing, but pork, wheat, and corn were again weaker. The following was the result of the 4 o'clock call:

Pork, cash or seller the month, $11.00 bid, $11.10 asked; do, seller April, $11.00 bid, $11.15 asked; do, seller May, 1,500 brls, at $11.25; 1,000 brls, at $11.30; closed at $11.30 bid, $11.35 asked; do, seller June, 1,000 brls, at $11.45; do, seller July, $11.45 bid, $11.65 asked.

Lard, cash $8.17½ bid, $8.20 asked; do, seller the month, $8.20 bid, $8.25 asked; do, seller April, $8.25 bid, $8.30 asked; do, seller May, 250 tcs at $8.37½; closed at $8.35 bid; do seller June, 500 tcs at $8.50; closed at $8.45 bid, $8.50 asked.

Wheat, seller the month, $1.17¼ bid, $1.17½ asked; do seller April, 15,000 bu at $1.18½; 5,000 bu at $1.18¼; closed at $1.18⅛ bid, $1.18¼ asked; do seller May and June, $1.23 bid, $1.23¼ asked; do seller June, $1.24½ bid.

Corn, cash or seller the month, 5,000 bu at 35½c; closed at 35¾c bid, 35⅞c asked; do seller April, 5,000 bu at 36c; closed at 36c bid, 36⅛c asked; do seller last half April, 38½c bid, 38¾c asked; do seller May, 5,000 bu at 40½c; 5,000 bu at 40¼c; closed at 40¼c bid, 40⅜c asked; do seller May and June, 40c bid, 40½c asked; do seller June, 40½c bid, 40¾c asked; do seller July, 41½c bid, 41⅝c asked; do seller August, 42½c bid, 42¾c asked.

Oats, cash, 28½c asked; seller April, 30c bid, 30½c asked; do seller May, 33c bid, 33½c asked.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 16.

BUTTER—The demand was of a liberal character, and the following prices were well sustained all round: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 26@27c; choice roll, 20@22c; common to fair do, 12@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@20c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—There was nothing new to note in this market. A steady, fair business is doing, and the quoted prices are firmly adhered to: Stark, 39½c; Graham, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 25½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A liberal amount of trading was doing in goods coming under this head, and the market was firm at previous rates. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl.

BEANS—Remain firm and unchanged. There is a fairly active demand at the following prices: $1.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Common, $40.00@70.00 ₩ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.000, and choice hurl, $140.00@180.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet, and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.50@1.57½; whiskey barrels, $1.90; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for barrels.

CHEESE—The market continues firm and advancing, in sympathy with the New York market, where a "corner" is being successfully worked. The best goods are firmly held at outside quotations, and a further decided advance is imminent. We continue to quote: New York factory, genuine, 19@20c; Western factory, 14@17c; Ohio factory, 16½@17c.

COAL—Remains quiet and steady at former rates. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, 10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, 6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—In this market there was increased activity, and greater firmness. Shippers and local buyers competed, and sales were effected at 14½@15½c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Dealers report a steady, fair movement both in foreign and domestic fruits, and the general market was quoted firm. We repeat our list as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do, new, 12@12½c; French, do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 8½@9c; do, new, Western, 8½@9c; do, new, Michigan, 10@11c.

FISH—A slightly increased demand existed to-day, with which exception the market was without perceptible change. We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges continue in active request and prices are firm. Other fruits were quiet and unchanged: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ₩ box, $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—No important change was noted in the market for staple or fancy groceries. A liberal movement was witnessed, and the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. The following prices are current:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 24@24½c; prime do at 23@23½c; good, at 22½@23c; common, at 20½@21½c; O. G. Java, at 28½@32½c; Singapore, at 24½@25½c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25½c; Maracaibo, at 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 8@8½c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 13@13½c; A, standard, at 12½@12¾c; A, No. 2, at 12@12½c; B, at 11¾@12c; XC, at 11½@11¾c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10¾@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9½@11c; molasses, do at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@50c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6¾c; standard, at 6¼@6½c; German mottled, at 7¼@7½c; White Lilly, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6¾@7c; brown Windsor, at 4¼@4½c; palm, at 4@4¼c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@5½c.

HAY—Was in light demand at former rates. We quote prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@13.50; do, loose pressed, $12.00@12.50; prairie pressed, $8.50@9.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Trade was active to the extent of the supply, and the market was strong, with rather an advancing tendency. We make no change in our quotations. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the Boston market: "The market is active notwithstanding the reluctance of tanners to buy largely at current rates. There is not a large stock on the market, and prices are firm with an upward tendency. Calcutta buffalo are in good request at 15½c, gold, but there being a scarcity sales are made to arrive." We repeat our list: Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Continue in large demand, and a further advance of 2-10 is noted. We revise our list as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	5¼@5½c	
Bar iron	4 7-10@ 4 9-10	rates
Heavy band	4 7-10@ 5	rates
Light band	4 7-10@ 5	rates
Hoop	5 [illegible]@ 5 9-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Round and square	4 7-10@ 4 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 6-10@ 4 8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway railroad	7¼ @ 8¼	rates
German plow steel	9 @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @11	rates

LEATHER—This market was again quoted active, and prices were exceedingly firm. Dealers do not seem inclined to stimulate trade at the current rates, while the prospects of a general advance are so flattering. Prices range as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	.37@.39	Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	.35@.37
Country harness	.34@.36	Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.33@.34
Line city, ₩ lb	.39@.42	Rough upper, damaged	.28@.30
Kip, ₩ lb	.80@1.00	Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@.36
Kip, veals	1.00@1.15	Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@.33
City upper No. 1, ₩ ft	.28@.29	"B A" sole	.31@.32
City upper No. 2, ₩ ft	.25@.27		
Country upper, No. 1	.23@.26		
Collar, ₩ ft	.21@.23		
Calf, city	$1.20@1.40		
Calf, country	1.10@1.25		

OAK.

Calf	$1.25@1.45	French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	$1.90@2.30
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80@1.00	French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@2.10
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@.85	French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@2.00
Harness	.40@.45	French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.50
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00		
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00		

LUMBER—Is unchanged. The demand is fair, but not urgent, and principally local. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	....
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common boards	22.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	19.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@28.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.25@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@ 3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00@ 4.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—This market was without change. A good business is doing at the subjoined prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 42c; braizers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as 27@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16c, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Were quoted active at the following rates: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—Lard oil was again weak and unsettled, and the tendency of prices was strongly downward, notwithstanding the fact that the demand keeps steadily in excess of the production. Carbon and linseed were firm and tending higher. Other oils ruled steady and unchanged. There was a fair amount of trading at the annexed prices: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 83c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.60; turpentine, 97@98c.

POTATOES—Continue in good demand, shippers as well as local consumers buying liberally, and prices were again firm, at 80@90c for common mixed, and at 95c@$1.05 for good to choice straight lots from store.

POULTRY—Turkies and chickens were fairly active, in light supply, and very firm. Geese and ducks were dull and easy. Sales were effected at the following prices: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.00; turkeys do, ₩ lb, 13@16c; geese do, ₩ dozen, $8.00@10.00; do, live, $9.00@11; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SEEDS—Were dull and unchanged. We quote timothy at $2.25@2.40 for common; $2.50@2.70 for fair; $2.80@2.85 for good, and $2.90@3.00 for prime. Clover was dull at $5.40@5.50, and $5.75 for prime. Hungarian quoted at 70@80c. Millet sold at 65c, and flax was nominal at $1.65@1.80.

SALT—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and diamond C, $2.40 ₩ brl.

TEAS—No changes were reported in this market. A light business was doing at the annexed quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 60@74; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90@$1.10; common imperial, 73@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 78@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.43; choice to extra Japan leaf, 98c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was firm at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@35c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright 70@80c; black, sound, 58@65c.

WOOD—Remains quiet and steady at former prices, the following being current: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—Trade in this staple was again small, on account of the restricted character of the supply, but the market was buoyant and the tendency of prices is still strongly upward. A New York exchange says of that market:

"There is no alteration to notice in the market for domestic fleece. There is a good demand, but business is restricted on account of the light stocks and firm views of holders. Prices still show an upward tendency, domestic fleece closing strong at 85@95c, and but little offering at these figures; pulled is advancing, sales at 75@81 is the range of the past week. There has been considerable activity in Australian, some large sales have been made, part to arrive. Other descriptions of foreign are in moderate demand."

We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@66c
Washed, coarse	58@60c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	38@45c
Unwashed, coarse	38@40c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@85c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending March 16.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 16.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,598	3,374	696
Tuesday	2,433	7,978	2,240
Wednesday	2,013	11,807	1,160
Thursday	1,822	8,291	1,281
Friday	1,821	7,843	895
Saturday	639	3,012	586
Total	11,254	41,300	6,674
Last week	10,496	42,374	8,245
Week before last	10,829	42,770	10,096
Since Jan. 1, 1872	109,792	724,184	100,825
Same period in 1871	94,817	488,595	100,990

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,512	5,190	1,355
Tuesday	1,436	5,869	1,500
Wednesday	1,234	7,692	826
Thursday	1,240	6,041	....
Friday	2,179	5,543	1,462
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	7,601	30,235	5,143
Last week	8,040	31,194	5,901

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

—Per 100 lbs—	Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	.80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.75	90
To Albany	.75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	.45	55
To Dunkirk	.42½	52½
To Cleveland	.30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	.25	30

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE.

The past week has been one of uninterrupted activity in this department of trade, and the exceeding firmness that has been a feature of the market for the past four weeks or more is still prevalent. The receipts are considerably larger than in former years at this season, but notwithstanding the liberal character of the supply, the offerings do not prove sufficient to satisfy the legitimate requirements of the trade, and a steady—though almost imperceptible—appreciation in values is witnessed. That the present, or even higher, prices will be sustained for the next two months at least, scarcely admits of a doubt. It is now apparent that the supply of well-matured beeves in the West is not sufficient to allow of any material increase in our average weekly receipts, and as there is no reason to anticipate any diminution in the demand during the period mentioned, a continuance of the present activity and firmness may, we think, reasonably be looked for. In point of quality, the cattle now coming forward are quite up to the average of former years at this season, the major portion consisting of fair to choice well fatted steers at from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs average, for which the ruling prices were $5.00@6.00. A few extra fetched $6.50@6.85, but sales at over $6.50 were rare. The demand for stock steers continues steadily active, and prices have been thoroughly sustained at $3.50@3.75 for common light roughish lots, and at $4.00@4.60 for medium to good thrifty young steers averaging from 800 to 1,050 lbs. Good fat cows and fleshy steers and oxen, such as are usually sought after by the local city trade, are in demand at $4.00@4.50 for the former and at $4.50@4.75 for the latter. Rough thin mixed stock continues dull. There are few buyers for such, and sales are extremely slow at $3.00@3.50. New milch cows are arriving more freely, and sell at a shade lower prices, as the season for this class of stock has not yet fairly opened. We quote good to choice at $40.00@50.00, and common at $25.00@30.00. Several droves of Texas cattle have arrived during the week, for which fair prices were realized. Good to choice grades suitable for shipment command $4.50@5.25, while common descriptions are salable at $3.50@4.00. Veal calves sell anywhere from $5.75 to $6.00, according to quality. The market is kept liberally supplied. To-day the market was quiet and firm at unchanged prices.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.25

HOGS.

The receipts during the past week have been 41,354, against 42,374 last week, 42,770 week before last, and 14,073 for the corresponding week last year. The arrivals since Jan. 1st aggregate 724,184, against 488,595 for the same period last year—an increase of 235,589. The market opened fairly active and firm, but as the week advanced the demand fell off, and prices weakened, the reduction since Wednesday reaching fully 20c per 100 lbs, the decline being greatest in coarse, heavy, and uneven mixed lots. During the first half of the week sales were effected at $4.30@4.80, and at the close, at $4.15@4.60. To-day the receipts were light, numbering only 3,012 head, so that, although the demand was small, sellers managed to clear the pens without submitting to any further reduction in prices. There was the usual attendance of buyers, but none seemed anxious to invest, and trading was slow at $4.15@4.25 for common, light, uneven, coarse and mixed lots; at $4.30@4.35 for medium, and at $4.40@4.60 for good to choice. The quality was poor,—unusually so,—and the larger portion of the sales were at $4.25@4.35. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
57	178	$4.40	113	243	$4.45	60	225	$4.55
47	280	4.40	111	226	4.35	57	199	4.35
54	166	4.25	54	245	4.25	67	196	4.40
54	171	4.20	66	189	4.30	47	300	4.35
84	284	4.40	37	243	4.25	46	278	4.45
41	213	4.30	55	155	4.20	44	288	4.60
45	215	4.30	58	230	4.35	48	233	4.40
72	188	4.35	67	178	4.30	65	200	4.20
58	234	4.35	79	168	4.30	48	223	4.50
23	270	4.20	75	174	4.30	45	221	4.30
33	200	4.30	40	210	4.50			

SHEEP.

From the opening to the close of the week the market for this description of stock was active and buoyant. The receipts, as will be seen, were light, reaching only 6,674 head, against 8,245 last week, and 10,096 week before last, and with a steady, strong local and shipping demand to meet, sellers had no difficulty in keeping the pens cleared, at $4.75@5.50 for common thin mixed lots; at $5.75@6.50 for medium, and at $6.75@8.00 for good to really choice. Some extra droves arrived for which $8.25@8.50 was realized. The market closed firm at the above quotations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 16.—1:30 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅜; account, 91⅞. Bonds, '62s, 92⅜; '65s, 93⅜; '67s, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, March 15.—Rentes, 56f 40c.

LIVERPOOL, March 16—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11d; Orleans, 11¼@11⅜d. Sales 12,000 bales; speculative and export, 4,000 bales. California wheat, 11s 6d; red winter, 11s 4d. Flour, 25@26s. Lard, 41s 9d. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 31s; short ribs, 32s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 5,100; quality not quite equal to last week's. Market to-day active, but a shade lower on common and medium. Extra smooth heavy steers are ½c higher than last week. George Ward sold 12 fine Illinois, averaging 1,860 lbs, at $7.94. B. C. Coon, 10 Ohio, averaging 1,580 lbs, at 7¼c. Myers & Co., 30 Illinois, averaging 1,430 lbs, at 7½c; 30, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 6¾@6⅞c; 21, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 6½c; 16 Missouri, av 1,270 lbs, at 6½c. W. Robbins, 30 Illinois, av 1,450 lbs, at 7c. G. Rubel, 36 Illinois, av 1,150 lbs, at 6½c. M. Burns, 30 Illinois, av 1,500 lbs, at 7¼c. M. Gallice, 30 Missouri, av 1,240 lbs, at 6½c; 17 Canada, av 1,280 lbs, at 6½c; 30 bulls, av 1,120 lbs, at 5½c. H. Rankin, 120 Illinois, av 1,180 lbs, at 6¼@6½c. W. P. Thompson, 33 Michigan, av 1,020 lbs, at 5½c@5¾c. S. W. Clark, 20 still-fed bulls, av 1,150 lbs, at 5½c. George Moore, 35 Illinois, av 1,230 lbs, at 6½c; 30, av 1,125 lbs, at 6c. J. Porter, 5 Illinois, av 1,000 lbs, at 5½c. Milch cows sell from $35 to $80.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; quality poor; market dull. Not many sales made. Prices for extra fine wool, ½c higher; common same as last week. New York sheep, average 78 lbs, 7½c; av 100 lbs, at $9.80@9.95; coarse, av 130 lbs, at 9½c; Western, av 80 lbs, at 7¾@8½c; av 90 lbs, at 8¾@9½c; av 105 lbs, 9¼@9½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 19,000—all shipped through.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Dry goods were in less active inquiry, but prices were maintained. Adriatic heavy brown sheeting, 12½c; do 30 inch do, 12½c; Amoskeag and Atlantic A, 15c; Bedford R, 13½c; Georgia, 13½c; Laurel H, 13½c; Lyman E, 14½c; do C, 10½c; Quinnebaug 36 inch, 15½c; do 40 inch, 16½c; Portsmouth P, are up to 9c; Boott; Amoskeag, Laconia and Hamilton brown drills, 15c; Merrimack and Sprague's fancy prints, 11½c; Sprague's frocks, 10½@11½c, the inside rate for *passe* styles; Washington shirtings, 11c; do pink prints, 13c. Wamsutta prints will be advanced from 3 to 9c on Monday. Lewiston A yard-wide ticks, 33½c; Metheur A A do, 26c; Cordiss A A A do, 24c; Dwight linen-finish muslins, 19c; Fruit of the Loom, 21c; Washington cambric, 22½c, and Pacific Mills printed fine alpaca, 22½c.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 16.—East Liberty cattle market firm. Arrivals fair; best 6½@7c; stockers, 4½@5½c. Prospect fair.

Sheep—Market brisk; arrivals light; prospect good. Best, 8½@9½c; medium, 7½@8c; common, 7@8c.

Hogs—Market firm; arrivals fair. Philadelphia, $5.20@5.60; Yorkers, $4.60@4.80. Prospect fair.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Cotton active and firmer. Sales of 10,000 bales. Good ordinary, 20¼; low middlings, 21½; middlings, 22½c. Receipts, 605 bales. Exports—Antwerp, 1,704 bales; New York, 650 bales. Stock, 179,432 bales.

NASHVILLE, March 16.—Cotton dull and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, March 16.—Cotton quiet and held firm; low middling, 21½@21¾c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 16.—COTTON—More active, and higher; middling uplands, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.25; common to good extra, $6.45@6.75; good to choice, $6.85@7.40; white wheat Western extra, $7.45@7.80; extra Ohio, $6.70@7.65; extra St. Louis, $7.00@9.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts, 3,000 bu; no sales; winter red Western, quoted $1.62@1.65; amber Western, $1.70@1.72; white Western, $1.70@1.73. Rye more active; Western, 88c in store. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 42,000 bu; new Western mixed 67½@68½c; yellow Western, 68½c. Oats dull; receipts, 3,000 bu; Western, 53@55c; Ohio, 55@58c.

EGGS—Dull at 23@24c.

HOPS—In good demand at 25@65c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869, and 8@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—In good demand at 28@29c; Orinoco, 26½@27c.

WOOL—Firm; unwashed, 50@80c; fine do, 57½c; X X, 65c; pulled, 80c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining, 8½@9½c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses in fair demand; New Orleans, 52@68c. Rice firm at 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 22½@22½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new mess, $12.75@12.80; prime, $11.00@11.25; new prime mess, $13.00; mess for May, $13.00. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs dull at 6½@6½c. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam at 8½@9c; kettle at 9¼c.

WHISKEY—Firmer, at 90c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 10@25c.

CHEESE—Firm, at 13@20c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; XX spring, $6.50. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.27; No. 2, $1.19¼. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 38½c. Rye higher; No. 1, 68½c. Barley higher; No. 2, 58½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $11.50@11.75.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—TOBACCO—Prices higher and unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Grain quiet and firm. Corn—Sales, 50@51c. Rye, 85@90c. Barley, 75@80c.

PROVISIONS—Inactive; shade lower. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7½c. Bulk meats nominal; sales of shoulders at 4½c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½c, loose; mess pork, quiet at $12.25@13.00.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 88c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $7.25@7.50. Wheat steady; red, $1.58@1.60. Rye steady at 92@94c. Oats dull and unchanged. Corn dull and lower; 44@45c.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged, at $11.75@12.00, the latter price asked. Lard steady; sales steam at $8.40, and kettle at $8.50. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 4c, sides, 5¾@6c, mostly held at 4½c, 6c, and 6½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; sales of shoulders at 5½c; sides at 6½@7c.

HOGS—Quiet, at $4.00@4.60; receipts, 1,300 head.

WHISKEY—In good demand, at 84c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Chicago, spring, $1.40; No. 3, fall, $1.72; No. 2 red winter, $1.75. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 40½c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 38c. Barley quiet, at 70c for prime fall. Rye steady; No. 2, 82½c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged; 88½@84½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; small lots, $12.00@12.25. Dry salt meats nominal. Bacon—Shoulders, 5@5½c; clear rib, 7@7½c; clear, 7½@7½c. Sugar-cured hams, 12@12½c, canvassed. Lard dull; 8½c offered, 8½c asked.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16—PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.37½; all others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20½c; sight, ½c; premium on gold, 10½.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; sales red winter, $1.67. Corn dull, 73c on track.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; red, $1.60@1.64. Rye, quiet and weak, 87c. Corn dull, yellow and mixed, 64@65c. Oats dull; White 54@55c; mixed, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and declining; buyers' favor.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull but better; No. 1 red winter held at $1.57; No. 2, $1.44@1.45. Corn steady at 50c. Oats firmer, 42c.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet but firm at 21@21½c car lots; 22½@23c small lots; nothing done in crude.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; yellow, 62c. Oats dull; Western, 51@53c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $12.25@13.50. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon heavy; shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7@7½c; clear rib, 7@7½c. Sugar-cured hams, 12@13c. Lard dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 16—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, 1c lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.58½; amber Michigan, $1.48; No. 2 red, 1.50½@1.51. Corn dull and a shade lower; low mixed, 48c; Michigan, 48½c. Oats dull and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.40.

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MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1872.

DESTROYING THE PARTY.

The principal, and, indeed, the only, charge which Conkling, Morton & Co. bring against Senators Schurz, Trumbull, and Sumner, when they call for the investigation of abuses, is, that they are trying to destroy the Republican party, which has done so much for the country during the past ten years. The foolishness of the charge is apparent when it is considered that it was the American people who wrought these great changes and accomplished these grand reforms. Surely Schurz, Trumbull, and Sumner are not trying to destroy the American people, or any principles which they hold dear. Nor are they seeking to create a division, by which the Democratic party may come into power. The people constitute parties, and it was the majority of the American people (acting through certain machinery, it is true) who effected those grand results which saved the very existence of the nation. It was the people who suppressed the rebellion, who destroyed slavery, who reconstructed the Union, and who engrafted upon the Constitution those new and vital principles which grew out of the war and were necessary to the future security and welfare of the nation. The charge, therefore, that these Senators are trying to destroy the Republican party virtually amounts to the ridiculous charge that they are trying to destroy the American people. But the American people will remain here long after all the Senators now in office are dead, and will continue to maintain their ideas. They will never again allow human slavery to become an institution of the country. They will never suffer the amendments to the Constitution to be repealed. They will never take a step backward in any of the great reforms which have been accomplished and have become a part of the organic law of the land, as lasting as the law itself.

The charge, therefore, has no deeper foundation than this: that the Republican party, having accomplished the objects for which it was organized, and, having made them secure, these Senators, whose ideas of statesmanship are not hedged in within the lines marked out by existing officeholders, nor weighed down with the incubus of dead issues, and who, therefore, rise superior to the paltry accidents of place and gain, seek to turn the attention of the people, who compose the party, to other reforms, for the securing of which the time has now come. And this their assailants call the destruction of the party, although they do not seek to disturb one of those reforms secured by the people, in the securing of which these Senators themselves were so greatly instrumental.

We have faith enough in the people to believe that they can discern these things, and see that this onslaught upon the men who are leaving the dead past to bury its dead and acting in the living present, springs from the selfish endeavor of those in power to retain the good things of this world. History repeats itself in their action. It is the experience of every party that there are always those who continue to bray the old war-cries after the battle is over and won, and to galvanize the old dead issues into a spasmodic form of life, and to frown upon all new ones, in order to convince the people that there is danger to the Republic if *they* are not continued in office. Those who are denouncing Schurz, Trumbull, and Sumner, are trying to run the Republican party upon their pabulum of Ku-Kluxism, and the vanishing animosities of a war which ended seven years ago, at the same time resisting every reform and every investigation of abuses. They have no other platform of principles than this, no other issues upon which they can conduct a campaign. They do not present to the American people a single cardinal truth, or a single reform measure or principle, applicable to the present day, and to a condition of peace. Having the power in their hands at the present time, their only policy is to read out and keep out those who do not agree with them. They kept out of the Senate, for a year or more, Joshua Hill, of Georgia, who had been a Union man through the war, but was too conservative for them after the war, and endeavored to put in his place a man who had been a rebel, and turned his coat to suit them. In the same manner they kept out Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, as long as they could. They refused to allow Governor Vance, of North Carolina, to take his seat, on the ground that he had been a member of Congress, and afterward, identified himself with the rebel cause, but they voted to confirm the Rebel General Longstreet's appointment to an important office in New Orleans, and admitted Patterson, of Tennessee, to a seat in the Senate, who had been a United States District Judge prior to the war, and afterward held the same office under the Rebel Government. They are determined to recognize no man who does not agree with them.

Behind Schurz, Sumner, and Trumbull, on the one hand, and Morton, Conkling, and Carpenter, on the other, stand the people, who make and unmake parties, and who accomplish reforms as they are needed. Between them the people will decide which are the wisest and purest counsellors, and whose methods and practices conduce most to the upbuilding of good government and the elevation of the American name.

THE SALE OF ARMS TO FRANCE.

Little by little, and item by item, the facts in relation to the sale of arms to France are being told. Secretary Belknap states that on the 13th of October, 1870, Mr. Keller (now dead), Chief Clerk of the Ordnance Department, showed him a despatch from the Remington concern, at Ilion, New York, to W. C. Squires, their agent at Washington, which satisfied the Secretary that Remington was a purchasing agent for the French Government. He then adds:

> As soon as I saw that telegram, I went directly to the War Department, saw General Dyer, and ordered him to sell no more arms to Remington, as that telegram plainly showed, in my judgment, that he was the agent of the French Government. This was the first intimation I had had to that effect.

General Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, testifies that, on that 13th of October he was about to open bids for the sale of arms; that, just before the bids were opened, this telegram, showing Remington to be a French agent, was placed in his hands; that, having previously received orders not to sell to the French or Prussian Government, he sent the despatch to the Secretary of War. He further testifies that, between the time of sending this despatch to the Secretary and receiving the expected order not to sell to Remington, he completed the sale of that date to Remington.

There had been a sale made on the previous day, Oct. 12, and the arms sold to Remington on the 12th and 13th of October, 1870, were not delivered for several weeks after; but, when they were delivered, it was with the knowledge that they were delivered to the agent of the French Government. The delivery took place Nov. 30, so that there was ample time to correct the error.

General Dyer and other witnesses from the Ordnance Department have taken the ground that, when the Department had sold arms, or accepted a bid, even with a man who had fraudulently concealed his real character, there was "a contract," which the Government could not honorably disregard. But the additional fact is now disclosed that part of the proceedings of a sale was a compliance with the terms, which were ordinarily; "Terms, cash, in Government funds; 10 per cent on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered." In the particular case of the proposals for the sales of Oct. 12 and 13, 1870, the terms read: "A margin of 20 per cent must be paid at the time of the award by any and all bids, and the residue upon the delivery of the stores." Therefore, there could be no sale, or contract, binding upon the War Department until the person had deposited 20 per cent of the amount of his purchase. The evidence of Colonel Crispin is, that this margin was not paid into the Department by Remington until the 15th, two days after the discovery that he was an agent of the French Government, and that it was unlawful to have any dealings with him.

Here, then, we have the facts that, previous to the 13th of October, orders had been given to sell no arms to any French or Prussian agent; that the Department had been for months dealing with Remington in ignorance that he was a French agent; that, on the 12th and 13th of October, bids by him were accepted, though not completed by the required payment of the 20 per cent; that on the 13th his real character was discovered and further sales stopped; but that the incomplete contracts of the 12th and 13th were, subsequently, with a full knowledge, of his agency, executed by the delivery to him, as agent of the French Government, of the rifles and ammunition. These facts fully sustain the original statement of Mr. Sumner and Mr. Schurz, that the War Department had sold and delivered arms to an authorized agent of the French Government with a knowledge that he was such agent. This assertion is fully sustained by the testimony of the Secretary of War and the Ordnance officers.

But, admitting all these facts, Mr. Conkling, and Mr. Morton, and Mr. Harlan cry out, "What of it? What right has Mr. Sumner or Mr. Schurz to find fault, and to call in question the action of the Government when the only party aggrieved is Prussia, who has not said a word upon the subject?" It is claimed that these Senators who have demanded this investigation are acting unpatriotically, and the Senator from Wisconsin declared that, unlike Mr. Sumner, he, the Senator from Wisconsin, acted on the principle that "His country was always right." But the question which is of direct interest to the American people is, Who was it that exercised during this whole transaction sufficient influence to sell the neutrality of the United States for money? The American people have an interest in finding out, and at this time, who it is that has such power and authority to use the War Department for the purposes of personal gain, even at the risk of war. The French Government has obtained from the United States a transcript of all the sales of arms made to its agents, and finds that the bills of those purchases were doctored to shew an advance of 40 per cent on the real prices. This was in addition to the 5 per cent commission paid Remington. Here, then, is the motive. The War Department was forced to execute contracts with an accredited agent of the French Government for the sale of arms in violation of our neutrality, that the French Government might be swindled out of 40 per cent on all their purchases. Who got this money? One person, the French Consul at New York, has been tried and convicted of complicity in the fraud. His share was comparatively small. Who got the rest? Who was it "hanging on the verge of the Government" that was able to bring about the execution of these illegal sales? Let us have that man discovered. The people wish to know who it is that has the power to compel officers of the War Department to sell the neutrality of the United States to the injury of one foreign power and to the plunder of an other. France and Prussia are not concerned in that question. It is not a question of doing justice to either of those Governments, but of protecting the United States from gamblers who use the power of Government for their own dishonest gain. The French Government was able to lay its hands upon the French member of the combination, and the Government of the United States should lay its hands upon the other.

NOT ENOUGH PRUSSIAN.

In the course of an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter on Saturday (which the party interviewed understood was to be published), Mr. A. C. Hesing said:

> I would like to say, in closing the interview, that the Germans do not think the charge against Mr. Schurz of being too much of a "Prussian" is well founded. They consider him too much of an American, and think him lacking in German sympathy.

Mr. Hesing is undoubtedly right in characterizing Senator Schurz as more an American than a German. Whether he is right in saying that the Germans generally make this a cause of accusation against him or not, we do not know, but we should hope not. "The Germans" here referred to are all of a class who have voluntarily renounced their allegiance to Emperor William, and every other Emperor, King, Grand Duke, and what not on either side of the Rhine, and have either fully enrolled themselves as Americans, or declared under oath their intention to do so as speedily as our naturalization laws will permit. What danger is there that Senator Schurz, or any other man from Bonn, or Heidelberg, or Berlin, who has taken these serious and solemn steps, will become "too much of an American"? To say that Senator Schurz is "lacking in German sympathy" must imply either that he is carrying out in good faith his sworn intention to become an American citizen and cease to be a German citizen, and to impute this to him as an offence; or that he fails to sympathize with, and rejoice in, the prosperity and elevation of his native country. But it has never been charged against Senator Schurz that he fails to sympathize with and rejoice in the prosperity and elevation of Germany. Nobody would believe such a statement if made against him. Nearly all intelligent Americans of native birth sympathize with and rejoice in the prosperity and elevation of Germany. Certainly Senator Schurz does not fall short of the majority of educated Americans in that regard. To say that he is lacking in German sympathy, then, must mean that he is fulfilling strictly, in his life and conduct, the terms of his naturalization oath, which reads something like this:

> I, Carl Schurz, do solemnly swear that I renounce allegiance to all foreign Princes and Potentates whatsoever, and especially to William, Emperor of Germany, and that I will henceforth bear true allegiance to the United States of America, so help me God.

We believe that Mr. Hesing has taken a similar oath, and we presume he has no idea of being false to it in any way. But we fail to see the point of his criticism upon Carl Schurz, unless it be true that Schurz, in Hesing's opinion, is living up to the spirit of that oath more diligently than Hesing is.

It is, perhaps, a necessity of Mr. Hesing's position, as publisher of an influential German newspaper, that he should seek to draw a deep and broad furrow between that which is German and that which is American. Otherwise his newspaper, in progress of time, would suffer from the gradual mingling of German ideas, institutions, and language with the greater mass which surrounds them in this country. Being strongly impressed with the need of keeping up the distinction between German and American in the midst of America, we can understand how he should have given to his interlocutor the *naive* expression of his opinion concerning Schurz, which we have quoted, and which we have shown to be a misconception of the duties imposed by American citizenship. Inasmuch as very few Germans in this country are under any professional or business necessity of seeking to perpetuate or deepen the line of demarcation which differences of birth, language, and education have established, in the first instance, between Germans and native-born citizens, so we should hope that very few would agree with Mr. Hesing in characterizing Senator Schurz as too much of an American. We even venture to hope that Mr. Hesing may, in the course of time, come to see that the offence imputed to Schurz is really the highest praise that could be awarded to him as a Senator.

The report of the Massachusetts Board of Health for 1871 contains an elaborate essay by Dr. Bowditch on "Intemperance as Seen in the Light of Cosmic Law." Under this rather blind heading, he discusses, in a manner Buckle would have delighted in, the vast mass of statistics which he has gathered from every part of the world. His general conclusions are, that, while stimulants are used and often abused everywhere, intemperance is comparatively rare between the isothermal lines of 77° Farenheit, north and south of the equator, and very rife above the isothermal line of 50°. It, therefore, appears that an unchanging law of Nature declares that New York, and Boston, and Chicago must suffer from intoxication, despite the flimsy resistance of human enactments. It is gratifying to find that we can shift our responsibility for our sin of sins on some mysterious "Law." We expect to see the Anti-Temperance party become enthusiastic in their belief in obeying the "higher law," straightway. Can a man resist destiny? And is he to be punished for carrying out the decrees of an inexorable Fate?

The investigation into the official conduct of the New York State Insurance Superintendent, George W. Miller, has developed some very extraordinary ideas of journalism entertained in the office of the New York *Times*. For the past two years that paper has indulged in almost incessant charges against the personal and official character of Mr. Miller, accusing him of every species of dishonesty and extortion, and demanding an investigation. These articles at length produced the result which the *Times* demanded; and, the investigation having been ordered, its editorial managers were summoned to substantiate their charges. On the witness-stand, however, they declared that they had no evidence to produce, but, if they were brought into Court on a suit for libel they would produce their informer. An effort was then made to obtain the name of the author of the articles which had appeared in the columns of the *Times*, but they refused to furnish it. Fortunately, or unfortunately, for the *Times*, the author of the articles himself, F. W. Ballard, who had figured in the office of that paper under the assumed name of F. W. Browning, turned up on Saturday last, and testified before the Legislative Committee that he wrote the articles himself, that he was sorry for it, and that none of his charges had been substantiated by the testimony, and furthermore that he had felt it to be his duty to come forward voluntarily and make the statement. This frank confession is rather honorable to Ballard *alias* Browning, but it leaves the *Times* in a most deplorable plight,—that of printing the most atrocious charges, from an anonymous source, and without a scintilla of evidence, against an individual's private and public character. With such loose ideas of journalism as this it is easy to account for the gross personal abuse which has been heaped upon Senators Schurz and Trumbull. Sheer malice having been shown in one instance, its abuse in all others will be estimated at low value.

Now that Great Britain is comforted by the statement that her coal supply will last for a few æons of ages, she is becoming troubled by the decrease, in quality and in quantity, of her iron. The only ores free from deleterious compounds are found in Lancashire and Cumberland, and in no great profusion in either place. The expiration of the Bessemer patents for converting iron into steel has vastly extended the use of the process and has created a vastly-increased demand for the raw material. Companies have been formed to import ore from Spain and other parts of Europe. Some leading protectionist journals have been trying to manufacture capital out of the fact that the reduction of duty on pig iron last summer has not produced any corresponding reduction of price. The reason for this may be found in the fact that the increased consumption of Great Britain has kept up the price of British pig iron, and in the fact that our American monopolists would never dream of reducing their enormous profits unless compelled to do so by foreign competition.

The Legislature of Montana has passed a law declaring that "No alien shall be allowed to acquire any title, interest, or possessory or other right to any placer, mine, or claim, or to the profits or proceeds thereof, in this Territory." This is consistent. We do our best to keep other foreign commodities out of the country, and why not keep out the commodity of foreign money? The evil results to Montana of having her territory developed, her mines opened, her railroads built by foreign capital, need not be described. It only remains for the Legislature, after this ratification of the genuine Chinese system, to build a Chinese wall around their tolerant and enlightened community, and Montana will be safe from any of those pretended benefits that the East, and the Northwest, and California, and Utah have reaped by inviting the investment of foreign capital.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest in the year, when the voice of the little boy is heard in the land, complaining that his school-teacher is cultivating and refining him by savagely beating him, and throttling him, and knocking him down, and stamping upon him, and maltreating him generally. Moral Boston boasts a gentle female, who calls the wicked whisperer and the malicious mischief-maker to her desk, and then opens fire upon them from a masked battery of slates, and rulers, and bronze inkstands. California has an instructor who acts on the New York *Times'* advice *in re* Schurz *vs.* Conkling, and chains the leg of an offender to his chair in order that he may not run away, and so escape from the coming hailstorm of blows. In Texas, a teacher, with a wholesome regard for his own life, confiscates the pistols of his pupils, and the next day, while attempting to frighten them into obedience by firing over their heads, accidentally kills a small girl and wounds her brother. It may be that sparing the rod would spoil the child, but it is very certain that slates, and inkstands, and chains, and pistol-balls will spoil him for this life, whatever effect his martyrdom may have on his prospects for the next.

There is trouble in the camp of Labor Reform. The Boston Eight-Hour League is earnestly discussing the propriety of criticising the national platform. At their last meeting, several speakers declaimed against the Columbus resolutions, because they "did not represent the laboring men, but represented certain theories of finance,—the odds and ends of other political platforms." A damaging blow was dealt at the Civil Service Reform by the statement that the resolution in its favor "showed that the Convention had been caught by that great humbug, which, if carried out, would give fewer offices than heretofore to laboring men." If carried out, it will give fewer offices to the ignorant men, and they will probably protest against this gross outrage on their rights; but why any other class (except scheming politicians) should protest, we are at a loss to see. Nearly every plank of the platform was hacked to pieces, and the League adjourned until the 20th inst., in order to gather strength to complete the work. These internal dissensions do not augur well for the success of the cause.

When the Confederacy ruled in Richmond, Miss Van Lew, of that city, was conspicuous for her kindness to the prisoners confined in the Libby. Her tender, womanly nature was extolled, by the Northern press, to the skies. When the United States ruled in Richmond, Miss Van Lew was appointed Postmistress. There have been more or less complaints of her administration ever since, and, a few days ago, the trouble culminated in the resignation of all the mail-carriers, on the express ground of the "harsh and overbearing nature" of the quondam minister of mercy to our wounded and sick. This unfortunate event is not without value, as tending to show the unhappy effect of office-holding upon the feminine mind.

A few of our States make days of election legal holidays. Their example might be followed to advantage by all. Such a custom would distinguish the day and tend to dignify the use of the ballot. Very many men cannot take the time to vote, under the present system. A large proportion of day-laborers, clerks, etc., scarcely ever have a chance to exercise their political rights. If there were but one election each year, and that were a holiday, a far larger vote would be polled, and so the will of the people would be more fully and clearly known. We are in no danger of going back to the days of mediæval Catholicism, when, on an average, there were but two working days in a week; and an increase in the number of our holidays would be a positive benefit, on the score of public health alone.

It will be remembered that some ingenious scoundrel forged a resignation for a Louisiana official, a few weeks since, and so got his victim superseded. There is nothing new under the sun. The Louisiana game was transplanted from Idaho. Last summer, J. P. Lewis, Associate Justice of that Territory, gave up his office without knowing it, because some unknown enemy forwarded a forged resignation to Washington. It was accepted, and the first intimation of the matter that Lewis had was the arrival of his successor. He very naturally complained, and has been given a similar appointment in Washington Territory as a compensation for the wrong wittingly and unwittingly done him.

WASHINGTON.

The Red River Raft—More About Abbott's Ruse for the Senate.

Clayton, the Arkansas Traveller—The Abuse of Prize-Money.

The State of Our Marine—Reflux Emigration—Our Annual Bills—The Growth of Our Great Library.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Every now and then we have a petition of some sort asking Government help in money to get the great raft out of the Red River. The last of these is a comparatively modest request for $150,000, not to take up the whole raft, but simply to open passage-way along one side of it, so that the products of 1,000 miles above, in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, may come down.

THE BIGGEST RAFT SINCE NOAH.

The river is navigable some 700 miles above this raft; but the banks, for nearly the whole distance, are constantly heaving in and carrying into the stream trees and timber in vast quantities, and this enormous supply has actually driven out of cultivation and habitation 75 miles of plantation above the head of the raft. The whole bed of the Red River, from top to bottom, is filled with timber for 25 miles, and these submerged logs are often covered with a luxuriant growth of weeds and bushes, so that the Red River cannot be seen at all. Meantime bayoux are formed on both sides, and, by precarious canals connecting these accidental lakes, a sort of curious navigation is now carried on,—every canal-builder taking toll on the freight that passes by him. Meanwhile, another Big Raft Company is laying wait for Congress, asking permission to tax all the trade on the river, in consideration of undertaking the job of removing the raft. The signers of the more modest petition, now in my hand, make the important assertion, that neither would it be possible to break up the Red River Raft altogether, as long as there is a supply of timber above, nor to remove the muddy bars from the mouth of the Mississippi, which are naturally formed, and which will always be formed, at the Balize. The Red River Raft makes sometimes half a mile of solid wooden embargo *per diem*. At one place, below Grand Ecore, the river has made a new channel of over 40 miles in length within a few years, and there are some indications that it may change its course altogether, and finally discharge through the Sabine River, instead of continuing down to the Mississippi.

THE WICKEDNESS OF ABBOTT'S RUSE DE GUERRE.

I congratulate Senator O. P. Morton upon getting into good company. His name stands at the head of the majority report,—through all of which we can see the spirit and diction of General Logan himself,—repudiating the pretences of Joseph C. Abbott to take a seat in the Senate, for which he received only eleven votes in the State Senate and thirty-two votes in the State House of Representatives, While Z. B. Vance obtained thirty-two and sixty-three respectively. Abbott employed to work up his case that old man of precedents without conscience or politics, Caleb Cushing, who furnished him to order a pile of monarchical examples out of English Parliamentary law, as he could with like readiness furnish abundance of legal example for Judas giving up his Master and his lawyer getting the thirty pieces. The meanness of Abbott's case is intensified by the fact that the Legislature of North Carolina proceeded, in a most obedient spirit, to elect Vance upon the receipt of a letter from an Administration Senator, John Pool, to A. C. Coles, of Yadkin County, a State Senator, saying:

> The Senate Committee has just reported a bill for Vance's relief, and it will pass next December, if not before. Vance stands a good chance of being relieved before we adjourn. Many Senators heretofore opposed will vote for him now. If Congress remains in session two weeks, he will be relieved at this session. The House will pass the bill by an immense majority, and I have hardly a doubt as to his final relief early in the next session.

This letter was either a deceitful intention to entrap the Legislature into electing Vance, or it was an honest desire that a man of Vance's force should be the Democratic colleague of Pool at Washington. When, however, the partisan question was raised here against Vance, and, in order to keep him out of his seat, his disabilities were retained, the Legislature of North Carolina promptly, passively, and obediently elected General Ransom to the vacant place; at which, with unbounded impudence, Abbott declared that Ransom was not to be considered in the premises, and insisted on making the contest as against Vance, who had withdrawn altogether.

This whole business of taking off disabilities by joint act of Congress is in itself corrupt and despotic, and gives sovereign power to a few fellows who trade in backsheesh to exercise the clemency of Cæsar. Both these men were Rebels,—Vance and Ransom; but Vance's disabilities hang to him, while Ransom's, through some whim of Congress, have been taken away.

Vance was born in the famous County of Buncombe, 42 years ago, and went to the State Legislature at the age of 24. The opposition report, favoring Abbott, is signed only by Matt. Carpenter and the carpet-bagger Rice, of Arkansas. On the whole, there have been few things of the shamelessness of this attempt made on the Senate.

A NEW ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.

There is mighty good reading for the windy days of March in the evidence reported from Arkansas concerning the late Governor, and now United States Senator, Clayton. Two witnesses were called, and the one whom Clayton applied for stated the equities so terribly the other way that Clayton impeached his own witness. The evidence shows, on the authority of the Secretary of the State of Arkansas and his Deputy, that Clayton presented a seat in the House of Representatives at Washington to one Edwards, although one Boles had been elected to it by 2,130 votes. Clayton was at once indicted. He had previously been elected to the United States Senate; but, in order to have this indictment quashed behind him, to protect his friends, and to secure his railroad operations, Clayton temporarily resigned the Senatorship, fearing to leave the Government in the hands of James M. Johnson, who was his political enemy, although a Republican. Johnson, however, sold out his office as Lieutenant Governor, which was in the line of succession, and took the place of Secretary of State, by which means one Senator Hadley became President of the State Senate, and thereby, ultimately, Acting Governor. Hadley was a friend of Clayton, and put the Government of the State O. K. behind him. Clayton's faction of Republicans were called "Minstrels," and the opposition "Brindle Tails." Here are appellations for a party of high moral ideas! Clayton was again indicted after he had accepted a second nomination of Senator, and both witnesses testified that this remarkable conduct was merely a delay to gain control of the State, and prevent an investigation of the records of his Administration.

THE JOBS TO BE COVERED UP.

Amongst these records is the case of paying his friends in the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad $1,200,000, when they were entitled to only $450,000; the Little Rock, Pine Bluff & New Orleans Railroad had built only 12 miles, which cost $100,000, and yet received $750,000 of State aid, besides $320,000 in levee bonds; the Mississippi, Ouachita & Red River Railroad got double pay for putting down a piece of roadway and calling it a levee. After Clayton was impeached, a majority of the State Senate absconded for eight days, to prevent the presentation of the articles of impeachment; and when they returned they went through the form of electing Clayton, and hushed the impeachment altogether. Such is the condition of public morals in Arkansas, where everybody who went into the rebellion is disfranchised, and where a debt has been piled up of nearly $19,000,000, of which above $14,000,000 go for railroads and levees.

THE ABUSE OF PRIZE-MONEY.

Here is an application for prize-money to the amount of $160,000, on the part of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Wyoming, for putting down the piratical depredations of the Japanese Princes Negato and Smoo. Afterwards, our Government received nearly $600,000 indemnity from Japan, part of which the Wyoming people want. Perhaps a good answer would be, Negato and Shoo!

The whole subject of prize-money needs overhauling under the direction of modern society and enlightened warfare. It is given on the principle of rewarding and corrupting police detectives. Some of our Admirals and Commodores are as wealthy as the greatest merchants, while our shipping men are nearly all ruined. The time which should have been spent in capturing the Alabama, Florida, Tallahassee, and other such boats, was given solely to running down blockade-runners and vessels which would sum up well before the Prize Courts.

By our laws, the officers and crew of a public United States ship capturing an equal get the entire proceeds, and the Government gets nothing. Of this full sweep of prize-money, the commanding officer of the fleet, squadron, or single ship, takes three-twentieths—the whole going to the one man; one-twentieth besides goes to the Lieutenants, Marine Officers, and Sailing Masters, and the same fraction to Chaplains (bully boys for prize-money!), Surgeons, Carpenters, etc. Next, two-twentieths goes to the Midshipmen, Schoolmasters, Sailmakers, Coopers, etc.; three-and-a-half-twentieths to drummers, fifers, and other small dignitaries; two-and-a-half-twentieths to some other small noise-makers; then seven-twentieths are divided amongst the seamen, marines, and democracy. One or more public ships, in sight of any capture, share equally in the prize-money. Besides, the United States pays $20 bounty for each person on board any captured equal ship of war. By the agency of prize-money, large private fortunes were acquired during the rebellion, many of them gained by as remorseless a destruction of merchandise as Captain Semmes or Captain Maffitt performed; and now all this fleet of armed ships has tumbled to pieces, like the baseless fabric of a vision, and we cannot even find where 460 bran new ships-of-war have gone since the war; while our dismantled merchant-marine, in humble imitation of the prize-money dodge, is here begging for subsidies to revive it.

HOW MANY VESSELS HAVE WE?

I have been looking over some of the reports of Mr. Edward Young, just out,—whose Bureau has not always received as much consideration as it deserves,—and I find this to be the statement of our shipping: We have been compelled to count in 901 canal-boats and scows to make it appear that in 1871 we built 1,175 vessels. Of these, only 40 were ships or barks, and 302 had engines of some kind. In 1861, we built 1,143 vessels; of which 110 were ships and barks, and 264 large steamships. Our tonnage, which in 1861 was above five and a half millions, is now four millions and a quarter, counting in the canal-boats above. Our steam tonnage was largest in 1868, when we counted in those 460 dismantled war-ships new reposing in junk-shops. At that time we owned 221,000 registered steam tonnage. Two-thirds or more of our remaining tonnage is merely employed in the coasting trade, and 100,000 tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries. But, even with our immemorial monopoly of the coast trade, our coastwise towns are tumbling to pieces, and good old ports, like Newberyport, New Bedford, New London, Alexandria, Georgetown, S. C., etc., hardly see the shade of a ship ever come to their decaying piers. In the place of legitimate marine revival, we find such documents as this from the Legislature of Maine, saying that:

> WHEREAS, The effect of the Treaty of Washington promises to be injurious to the fishing interests of Maine; therefore,
> *Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives use their influence to get bounty on fish or tonnage, or in some other form, as may best protect our interests.

Here is the smallest form of State rights,—the march of the parts on the whole, and the cry of little Johnny from the corner: "That other boy has the biggest plum!"

A CONGRESSIONAL SHY.

By the way, while we are on the subject of coastwise commerce, a little party left Washington, the other day, on a steamer called the Drystic. I do not find the Drystic on the naval list. This vessel carried more champagne and as much of the *demi-monde* as have gone out of this town for several years. Its objective point was Hampton, to look after the Military Asylum there, and weep over the defenders of our Union.

THE REPELLANT WAVE OF HIGH LIVING.

I observe, in the statistics of immigration for 1871, that, while the immense number of 320,000 souls came into this country, yet still 92,000 left it; and the fact that a great per cent of these were people who had once come out from the Old Country is shown by the fact that 54,000 of them went to Europe in the steerage. There is evidently a reflex movement, to a considerable extent, in the matter of immigration, due, without doubt, to the enormous price of living here, and the fact that 25 bushels of wheat will not buy a common coat. Cloth, taxed 60 per cent; buttons, 40 per cent; braid, 60 per cent; lining, 60 per cent, and padding 150 per cent, offset the 25 bushels of wheat! Add to this 100 per cent duty on raw wool, 50 per cent on the machinery which spins it, and 60 per cent protection on the made-up fabric. And with all this, wool is only 30 cents, while, before it got protection, it brought 50 cents a pound. The more cry, the less wool.

WHAT IT COSTS FOR A PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

Is this a promising and cheering condition of economy under the National Government, stated on the floor by Mr. Dawes on Friday? The public expenses, exclusive of the National debt or of its management, are $273,000,000 per annum; to which add $26,000,000 for deficiency bills, gifts, and refunded local taxes,—making, in all, within a trifle of $300,000,000, or about $8 a head for every soul, savage, child, negro, and woman in the country.

These figures are startling. The gross income of the Government, at the present standard of taxation, is $317,000,000. As $28,000,000 has to be set aside for the sinking fund annually, we shall run short of money this year about $10,000,000, and be compelled to get it some way out of the already burdened populace.

CAN'T TELL ANYTHING.

The Secretary of War reports to Congress that it will cost $35,000 and about a year's labor to tell where the munitions of war have got to, sold since the rebellion. The Executive Government, like Lord Dundreary, meets every interrogation with the answer, "No fellow can find that out." Then, besides, if an investigation is undertaken to ascertain the facts, Mr. Morton says, "He understands the drift of discussion; the President is assailed."

HOUSE-BUILDING.

Notwithstanding the $273,000,000 required to run the Government this year, $3,600,000 has just been given away for seven Government edifices,—Post Offices, and such,—not including the Chicago buildings. St. Louis has got $2,500,000; Utica, the home of Senator Conkling, $200,000; Raleigh, N. C., Holden's home, $100,000; Little Rock, Clayton's home, $100,000, and Albany, $300,000; besides $600,000 divided between Cincinnati and Hartford. On the top of all this, Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, proposes to reform the Civil Service by establishing a huge National University. The President has just been complimented with $27,000, for which he had no appropriation whatever, for a new stable; while a million is required for a new State Department, in which the architect, contrary to instructions, is using Seneca stone.

THE STRAWS OF CORRUPTION.

Mr. Ela,—one of those members of Congress from New Hampshire, who, failing to be re-elected, steps into the Executive part of the Government, and is now Fifth Auditor of the Treasury—comes up with a claim of some sort to be paid for taking up some deserters in the war.

Even the *Globe*, generally economically conducted, has a bill this year for 298,000, which is $65,000 more than in 1869. This is explained by the fact that $65,000 has been spent by this Congress to provide each member with a complete set of the *Globe and Appendix*, costing, per head, well along toward $500.

Here is the new Secretary of the Senate,—an officer in old days removed from politics and allowed to grow gray and calm in that respectable place,—out with a circular, with a copy of which I am obliged, saying that the Civil Service Reform proposes to disband the Republican party on the eve of a Presidential election, and then naively adds: "If this is to be our battle-cry: Democrats equal to Republicans for the smaller offices, how are we consistently to urge upon the people the election of a Republican rather than a Democrat to the Presidency?"

So it seems to be a matter of offices, after all, and nothing of polity, direction or magnanimity.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN SYNDICATE.

Here, for example, is a cry coming up from Savannah, Ga., praying for the establishment of a body corporate and politic, by the name of The Exchequer of the United States of America, which shall have an input (*sic*), or capital of $100,000,000, divided into shares of $1,000 each? This would surely be a good *input*! Its subscriptions shall be paid one-fourth in legal-tender notes, one-fourth in gold coin; and its business shall be divided into banking and issue. Loans are to be negotiated by this concern for any of the States, and it must transact Federal business for nothing, in return for receiving the deposits and disbursements of the Government. Here is a Syndicate indeed! When the "Exchequer" shall deliver legal-tender notes stamped "cancelled" by the Exchequer to a certain amount, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, of course, deliver 4 per cent bonds to a like amount. All will then be lovely, and the Exchequer hang high. N. B. Free supper provided in the back room!

GOLD BANKS IN PAPER.

Now we see the small capitalists on the Pacific Slope coming forward with a petition for the right to use the issue of National gold banks for the payment of duties and other coin payments to the Government. The signers say that this would induce the chartering of other banks on that coast of a like character, the absorption of much Government bonds, the revolution of banking from private to National Banks, etc. If any of these things are desired, here they are asked for.

THE PATERNAL GOVERNMENT'S PENITENTIARY.

Mr. E. C. Wines, appointed Commissioner to the International Penitentiary Convention, has put himself on record. He spent four months abroad, and found the Turks taking by far the most interest in the Penitentiary question,—probably because they had more live stock of the sort needed. All South America comes in the Penitentiary movement, as well as Japan and Hayti.

BRINGING PALMS.

One of our travelled citizens, Lewis Baker late Consul at Laguayra, comes forward with a memorial for the Paternal Government to import palm-trees and date-palms into Florida; for he says that they grow already in New Granada and Lower California, and are just adapted for our Gulf seaboard. He thinks that palm-sugar can be made some time to come at from 6 to 10 cents a pound, and says it cannot be distinguished from cane sugar, and that in Manila it costs less than a penny a pound. There ought to be some trade to Manila.

THE LOYAL CLAIMANTS.

The Commissioners of Claims—three in number, one of whom is J. B. Howell, State Senator from Iowa—have received claims from the South to the number of 11,000, which, footed up, demand $27,000,000. They have reported in favor of nearly one million and three-quarters already. Henry Wilson, the other day, referring to the circular of Giles A. Smith, late Assistant Postmaster General under Grant, said the greatest abuse in Washington was shyster claim and bounty agents, who got into the Government service or into Congress, and seeing how money could be made out of the Government, resigned from office to make it. This Smith was guilty of sending a letter to the Railroad Companies throughout the country, asking them to organize and sweep down upon the Government for increased compensation for mail service. The man who would do this against the Government that once employed him is no better than the man Earle, who also resigned the Assistant Postmaster Generalship to abet the Chorpenning claim.

OUR RISING LIBRARY.

Is there anything good to be said on this occasion? Yes. Here is the brief report of the Librarian of Congress, showing in every line energy in the service of literature and economy in the application of public money. He has $28,000 to his credit in the Treasury untouched, made up of unexpended balances. He has, besides, turned over to the Treasury above $10,000 for copyright fees. During the past year, there were nearly 12,700 copyrights entered at the Library. The Librarian has put up 7,000 linear feet of shelves, and managed all the cartage and storage business of the place within a few dollars of the appropriation of $1,000 made more than a year ago. The Library now numbers nearly 240,000 volumes and 40,000 pamphlets; the Law Library alone has 28,000 volumes—one of the finest law collections in the world. During the year, this Library gobbled up 23,000 volumes which had been rusting in the loft of the Patent Office, and took about 4,000 volumes from the antiquated Smithsonian Institute; while the books purchased and received as the forfeit of copyright numbered 19,000, including, of course, pamphlets, musical compositions, maps, and whatever makes a book. The Librarian shows that his collection is fast outgrowing its quarters, and that, even if the old Hall of the House of Representatives is taken for books, that it also would be filled up in from three to five years, while the records of copyright of the whole United States, numbering several hundred volumes in folio, are stored in a room inconvenient and inaccessible. There is no reading-room for periodicals or reviews to be consulted; and within twenty years, at the present rate of progress, the collection will possess half a million tomes. Undoubtedly the time will arrive when the present Library of Congress will be simply a document-room, with a small consulting and law library for necessary use, while the general collection will be set up in a more scholastic and less political atmosphere.

GATH.

PERSONAL.

The Lowell *Courier* calls General Sherman's visit to the Pope "a march to the See."

—The first organ built in America was constructed by Edward Bromfield, Jr., in Boston, in 1745.

—A lady at Bath, Me., has a bouquet of flowers which she picked from Napoleon's garden on the Island of St. Helena in 1859. Though no extra means have been taken, they are in a fine state of perservation.

—The poor Irishman of Penn Yan, N. Y., who inherited £23,000, is now searching for the retired stage-driver of Halifax, the wealthy car-driver of New Haven, and the concert-saloon heiress of New York City, to secure companions on his trip to Europe.

—An employe at the Hazardville (Conn.) powder works, upon going into a storehouse where 100 open barrels of powder were waiting to be headed, put a pipe he was smoking in his pocket, as no smoking is allowed on the premises. He sat down on the edge of one of the barrels a few minutes, when he was called out to see a visitor. Arriving outside the door he discovered that his coat was on fire, the pipe not having been extinguished. A moment more and the whole establishment would have been blown into atoms.

—Alexis thus expressed himself to a correspondent at Havana relative to his tour through the United States:

> If I had anything unpleasant to say, I should remain silent, and not answer your question, but my stay was so pleasant, and the people were so kind, that I can only regret I could not remain longer; and if I did not have my path in life laid out for me, I should like to live in America altogether, dividing my time from May to January between New York and the prairies, and spending the remainder in New Orleans. I may go back there if I can.

—Tallapoosa, Ala., boasts of a young lady who brought into town four weeks ago several bales of cotton; after selling them, she bought provisions and other necessaries to carrying on her farm this year. She hires her hands, overlooks the work, and manages the farm generally.

—A wealthy Terre Hautentot bought twenty-one stove-pipe hats at one time, and presented them to his friends.

—Last summer, Eben Choate, station-agent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railway at Girard, absconded with about $500 of the Company's money, but last week returned the full amount to the Company, through a friend.

—Fisk's chief groom and driver was Frank Houseway, a tall and very handsome colored man, who received $100 per month, and done a six-in-hand with perfect ease.

—Major Moderwell, of Geneseo, Ill., was shot through the stomach at a battle in Tennessee, and is one of six so wounded during the war who survived. The ball carried with it a gold pen, and the larger part of a silver pen-case, from his vest pocket. He has lately been seriously troubled with something resembling a boil on his neck, but was relieved by the expulsion of a piece of gold pen a quarter of an inch wide.

—A negro, near Andersonville, Ga., last Sunday, put his head on the railway track, in front of an advancing train, and could only be removed by an application of boiling water from the engine.

—John Lowry's curiosity to know what was in a certain bottle at a Brooklyn soap-factory resulted in his trying a mouthful of its contents, and dying in consequence. The bottle contained oil of bitter almonds, three drops of which will kill a man, but it is used extensively in perfuming almond soap. The bottle was not labelled "poison," and a Coroner's jury has been summoned to decide whether the soap-manufacturers are not accountable for Lowry's death, in not having labelled the bottle.

—The following notice was posted in front of the Erie Opera House on Tuesday:

> "Pay no attention to orders from Gould or any of his hirelings." Underneath it some wag wrote, "If anybody hauls down this notice, shoot him on the spot. JOHN A. DIX."

—Constable Dreifuss, of Montreal, who performs duty as policeman and emigration agent, speaks English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian fluently, and understands and speaks sufficient Spanish to be able to transact business with ease.

—Commodore Green, of Savannah, Ga., lately extended hospitalities to the delegates to an agricultural convention. As one member was curiously examining the large and beautiful collection of statuary which adorns the palatial residence, Mr. Green, who, it seems, was everywhere and with everybody, tapped him on the shoulder and said: "Ah!-Mr. ——, I see you are an admirer of the beautiful; would you not like to inspect some of the fine arts?" "Well," said the delegate, as he deposited a well-masticated quid of Virginia weed outside the window, "I don't care if I do, as I am a little dry."

—At an inquest upon the body of Mattie Morton, in Burlington, Vt., the evidence proved conclusively that the girl came to her death by eating arsenic to beautify her complexion. She had been in the habit of eating cloves, pickles, chalk, &c., for the same purpose, and having seen in a newspaper that some ladies in the old country ate arsenic to whiten their skin, she took some of the poison for that purpose, and with fatal results.

—It is seldom that a man shoots himself in splitting wood, but a Kentuckian accomplished the feat successfully the other day by hitting a pistol in his pocket with the ax-handle.

—William C. Bryant's party received, while in Havana, many courtesies from Madame Oviedo, the heroine of the diamond wedding in New York in 1858. The Rev. J. H. Bryant writes thus to the *Bureau County Republican*:

> She was a New York girl, named Bartlett, who married, some years since, a rich old Cuban, with a tinge of African blood, I am told. I remember there was a great noise about it at the time in the New York papers, and the vast sums of money that were spent at the wedding. Mr. Oviedo did not live long, and his young widow now lives in his spacious and splendid palace, in all the luxury of a princess. We called upon her Sunday night, to thank her for kind attention, and found her alone with another widow, a sister-in-law, younger than she. Mrs. Oviedo is an intelligent woman, "talks like a book," and seems to understand all about the politics of the island. I am told she manages or oversees her business. She has a large sugar plantation near Mantanzas, where she spends the summers. The income from it is $800,000 yearly. She is strongly in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, but says she does not talk about it except to Americans.

Republicans and the Next Presidency—Open Letter from the Hon. J. B. Grinnell.

S. W. Rathbun, Esq., Editor Marion Register:

DEAR SIR: Let me thank you for the *Register* containing a fair and candid review of my Grant letter. Its kindness is assurance that, to your mind, truth does not require epithets and the degradation of a man disposed to speak his opinion. Coveting not place in the gift of the President, I thought fifteen years of earnest and, I trust, honest service gave me liberty to speak for a new candidate. That, to many gentlemen—you are an honorable exception—is an offence. Still, I hold it would be a relief to the party if Grant would practice his one-term theory and retire. The discord in the party by the degradation of Sumner on his Committee, the alienation of the Germans, San Domingo as a policy, persistent nepotism, and other things left for enemies to mention, if boding defeat in the close States, are charged to the head of the party. If, then, we prefer a Republican statesman, is that a violation of principle? No, but a wise forecast, with a purpose to exercise mere party, and when our late political opponents concede all (they seem to), to welcome, in the name of our religion and in the cause of education and social advancement, all to our standard without seeking base motives for good acts. Without malice I have striven for our success, and now, seeing the good gained, shall hope for national unity and prosperity. Some twenty Iowa Republican newspapers, I am told, are for a new candidate, and it is said there will be no instructions, at least at Des Moines. With regard, your friend,

J. B. GRINNELL.

GRINNELL, Iowa, March 7, 1872.

NEW YORK.

The Erie Railroad Fight.

Preliminary Operations by McHenry—The Services of General Sickles Secured.

What He Represented to President Grant, and How the President Entered into His Scheme.

The Coup a Game of Bluff, and Wholly Illegal, but Subsequently Legalized.

Jay Gould and George Crouch—Sickles to Go Back to Spain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The Erie Railroad fight has been the great sensation in this city so far this week, and, although I presume you have had full reports by telegraph of the different events as they occurred, I am going to write a few things which do not appear on the surface.

WHO BEGAN THE FIGHT.

In the first place, the fight which has just resulted in the removal of Jay Gould from the Presidency of the road was begun upward of a year ago by Mr. McHenry, the great London financier, when he was in this city. He came here then for the purpose of trying to effect some arrangement by which the English stockholders should have some sort of a voice in the management of the road and in the division of its profits. He found Gould and Fisk utterly impracticable men to deal with,—the former being entirely controlled by the latter. He also ascertained that the Courts and the Legislature were in the pay of the existing management of the road, and that, consequently, he could hope for no redress at their hands. He returned to England resolved to bide his time. He continued to retain his control of Erie stock, and strove to get as much more as he could. It is believed that Heath and Raphael, in their suits against Erie, were but sprats thrown out by McHenry to catch the Erie whale. However this may be, certain it is that McHenry has never ceased to scheme for the removal of Jay Gould and the Board of Directors which operated with him.

SICKLES ENTERS UPON THE SCENE.

To this end he secured the services of General Sickles, whose familiarity with New York affairs, and whose legal and administrative abilities, were well known, to come to this country and overthrow the Erie dynasty. Sickles came,—his advent in this country being duly chronicled as having some political significance, and I wrote you, at the time of his arrival, that he was here in the interests of the English stock-holders of Erie. Immediately after his arrival, he went to see the President, and took him into his confidence. He stated to the President that the management of Erie was a scandal to the whole nation; that it made American securities of all kinds a mockery in European markets. All our railroad bonds and other corporation securities were looked upon with distrust; and that, in consequence of these outrages having been permitted so long, Government securities were beginning to be looked upon with suspicion. He represented that the difficulty encountered in placing our 5 per cent bonds abroad, arose principally from the manner in which English moneyed men had been swindled by Erie.

In short, General Sickles represented to the President that the redemption of the Erie Railroad, from the control of the gang of swindlers who were running it simply for their own profit, was

A NATIONAL NECESSITY.

He further informed him that he had come home with full power to do whatever was necessary to accomplish this object. All he asked was, that the President would permit him, the United States Minister to Spain, to perform this task, and grant him ninety days' leave of absence from his mission in which to do it.

The President, after a full understanding of the case,

HEARTILY APPROVED OF THE IDEA,

and not only authorized General Sickles to proceed in the business, but pledged himself to secrecy. So well did he keep that promise that it is doubtful if a single member of his Cabinet was aware of the reason of General Sickles' protracted stay in the country.

The President was the more ready to enter into this scheme for the reason that the Government itself has a bone to pick with Erie. This bone is similar to the one over which the Government and the New York Central Road has been contending so long, viz.: the withholding of payment of the full amount of Revenue tax under the law. The tax due from Erie is believed to exceed that claimed from the Central Road, and that is upward of $1,000,000. Just before General Pleasonton was suspended from office, he had commenced an investigation into the affairs of Erie, for the purpose of recovering this tax; but nothing was done after he was suspended. I know that some of his information at that time was derived from the English stockholders, who had hopes of thus getting a view of the Erie accounts.

How General Sickles effected his grand *coup*, and ousted Gould and his confederates, on Monday, you have been informed; and also how, on Tuesday, Gould surrendered on the battle-field, retiring with as much grace as possible. That he was allowed to retire so easily, and without being prosecuted for his misdeeds, was owing to the fact that he had as fine an opportunity for commencing prosecutions as his opponents. The simple truth is, that the taking possession of the Erie offices on Monday by the opposition, the election of new Directors, the deposing of Jay Gould, and the electing of General Dix in his place were simply bold moves in

A GAME OF BLUFF, AND WHOLLY ILLEGAL.

The meeting of Directors was not called by the President, as required by law; the President did not preside, as required, although he was in the building; and the President, being also a Director, and elected as such for five years, could not be removed from his office. So, while the game of bluff was successful, it was solely due to public opinion, which was all against Gould, that the new *regime* was sustained. Gould could have contested this action in the Courts, so say the lawyers, and won every time. Or, had he adopted the course some of his friends advised, and, with his 200 roughs, thrown General Sickles and his crowd into the street, the law would have justified him in so doing. But he seemed to lack pluck throughout the whole transaction,—so much so that he has been accused of treachery. But while he was not a traitor, the truth is that he has long been disgusted with the cares of Erie, and ready to retire from its management any time during the past six months, provided he was permitted to name his successor.

THE COMPROMISE WITH GOULD.

So, instead of prosecuting Gould for his many malfeasances, General Sickles thought best to compromise with him, and, in a lengthy interview which they had on Tuesday, this compromise was effected. Jay Gould thereupon summoned the old Board of Directors, and they proceeded to ratify the revolutionary action of Monday, accepting the resignations of Directors as fast as offered, and filling the places with the men who had been elected by the other Board. This done, Jay Gould resigned the Presidency, his resignation was accepted, General Dix was elected his successor, and so General Sickles' revolutionary action of Monday was legalized on Tuesday. The records now show that Jay Gould resigned instead of being removed, and the records of Tuesday's meetings are accepted by both parties to the conflict as the only legal records of the week. It was

A BOLD GAME

which Gen. Sickles ventured upon, and at one time threatened to lead to a riot. During Monday both parties had summoned to their assistance from two to three hundred men each, and many of these were "spoiling for a fight,"—being of that ruffianly element which would "rather fight than eat." The large police force in attendance was in sympathy with Jay Gould, and had he but ordered the building to be cleared, there would have been bloodshed on the instant.

DISREGARDING THE INJUNCTION.

Another bold thing for the reorganizers to do was to totally disregard the injunction which Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, had issued, restraining them from taking any action on Monday. When Gould's counsel undertook to serve the writ, it was torn up and thrown in his face. In thus defying the Supreme Court, General Sickles, who knew the writ was issued, relied entirely upon public sentiment to sustain him. And that sentiment has done so, for Erie corruptions and Ingraham injunctions are such a stench in the nostrils of the body politic that, had Sickles hung to lamp-posts everybody connected therewith, he would still have been sustained.

CROUCH.

A man who has been of the greatest service to General Sickles in this movement is Mr. George Crouch, and he is deserving of some notice. Six years ago, I knew him as a proof-reader on the *Daily Times*, where he read proof all night for the modest salary of $18 per week. He had some talent for drawing, and, while in the proof-room, made some caricatures of public men and events, which were published in one of the illustrated papers. He next turned up as a reporter for the *Herald*, and, while Bohemianizing, wrote some articles pitching into the Erie management. This brought him to the Erie offices for information, and here he encountered Jim Fisk. Fisk took a fancy to him, for some reason, and finally appointed him a confidential secretary. In this position he obtained from Fisk, who very much liked to talk, many of the secrets which Gould and Fisk were keeping to themselves. Fisk gave Crouch opportunities to operate in Wall street, whereby he is reported to have made much money. Getting money, he became independent, and finally quarrelled with Fisk. Then he went to Europe, and gave to McHenry the information he had obtained while acting as private secretary to Fisk. Since General Sickles has been here, Crouch has been at his elbow constantly, and, being naturally sharp and shrewd, he has been of great assistance.

JAY GOULD

said last night, that he was the happiest man in New York. He has had an elephant taken off his hands; for, since the death of Fisk, Erie has been too big a load for him to carry. He announces that he is perfectly satisfied with the new arrangement, and hopes stockholders will hereafter get some dividends—he is a large stockholder himself. As one of the Directors said of him last night, "For the past three years, he has been scheming one day how to perpetrate a big swindle, and scheming the next day to cover his tracks." He has plenty of money and can afford, hereafter, to give his conscience a rest,—if, indeed, conscience ever troubled him.

THE NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS

is but a temporary one, and its members will resign as soon as an election can be arranged. There is, however, scarcely a man in the Board who would not be acceptable to the stockholders. Some of those who consented to act temporarily, because their names would be a sufficient guarantee of the good faith of the revolutionists, would not accept the position as a permanency. Others intend to remain, and are already soliciting proxies from stockholders on which to vote at the coming election. It is not believed that General Dix will remain as President of the road, but no intimation is yet given as to who his successor will be. Tom. Scott, who came looking for Jim Fisk's place when Stokes made it vacant, is now in the field looking for Gould's, or rather, for Dix's. He says he can run the road better than it ever has been done, and that he can save a million dollars a year on the running expenses. I think he is tied up in too many roads now to be acceptable to the present management.

GENERAL SICKLES

is, of course, jubilant over the success of his "mission." As Minister to Erie, he has done well. He found it in as disturbed a condition as was Spain when he left there. Out of chaos he has brought order. In a conversation with him last night, he told me that he looks upon the downfall of the Erie Ring as being as great a triumph for the nation as was the fall of Tammany to the city. He says no one can appreciate the disastrous effect on our finances abroad that the Erie mismanagement has had, unless he has been there and seen for himself. Foreign capitalists invested their money in Erie securities, and were deliberately swindled out of it. Confidence in all American securities was being gradually undermined, and, unless a stop could be put to it, our credit would be destroyed. He is thankful to the President for having permitted him to carry out his plan, and now that he has accomplished what he came for, *he will return to Spain, and resume his duties as our Minister to that Government.* Washington correspondents, not knowing what else to do with him, have been superseding him and removing him, and resigning him from his position, for the past few weeks. But the simple fact is, that he will sail for Madrid the latter part of this month, when his leave of absence expires. He has not been removed, he has not resigned, and no change in the Spanish Mission has been suggested to him by the President or anyone else, except the Washington correspondents. This is his statement, made to me last night.

While this Erie fight was progressing, the city was

ALIVE WITH EXCITEMENT.

The streets in the vicinity of the Opera House were crowded almost as much as they were on the day of Fisk's funeral. The wildest rumors circulated freely, and we had Gould killed, and several respectable gentlemen seriously damaged early in the engagement. In Wall street the rumors flew about thick and fast, and nobody knew what to believe. Sickles' movements had been so quiet that no one suspected what he was doing; indeed, some of those who are now Directors were not invited to a seat at the Board until the night before the raid was made. The effect of all the excitement was to suspend, for the time being, all transactions in Erie stock, and to make all speculators resolve to await developments. Had Sickles let one or two operators into his scheme, he could have made a fortune in those two days. But, as no one was in the secret, the opportunity for a big speculation was not improved.

HAROLD.

Horace Greeley Concerned in the Late Erie Revolution.

From the New York Sun, March 14.

Yesterday the *Sun* learned, from incontrovertible evidence, that Dr. Horace Greeley played an important part in the extraordinary events of Monday and Tuesday. It is known that Dr. Greeley was acting on his own hook, so to speak, in the interest of the English stockholders. Although he had an inkling of what was about to take place, it is not too much to say that he was surprised by the sudden movements of Generals Sickles and Crouch.

About a fortnight ago the Hon. George Gordon, a wealthy British nobleman, and said to be a relative of Lord Byron, waited upon Dr. Greeley. The Hon. Mr. Gordon owns many shares of Erie stock, probably $2,000,000 worth. He also represented a large number of English stockholders. He became acquainted with Dr. Greeley about three months ago. Their acquaintance ripened into friendship.

The Hon. Mr. Gordon presented the case to Dr. Greeley on very plain grounds. He said that the men who owned a majority of the stock, whether Englishmen or Americans, ought to elect the Directors, and ought to control the management of the road. Dr. Greeley coincided with him in his views. He then asked the good Doctor to aid the stockholders in an effort to protect their interest. After a long conversation, Dr. Greeley said he would do everything in his power to place the management of the road in the hands of the stockholders. He agreed to meet the Hon. Mr. Gordon at the Metropolitan Hotel and arrange a plan of operations. They met, Mr. Greeley being accompanied by his private Secretary, Mr. Sears. After repeated consultations Dr. Greeley said that he thought nothing could be done without the aid and counsel of the Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia. He said that Mr. Scott's experience in railroad matters would be invaluable, and he thought that Mr. Scott would be able to make suggestions that would benefit the Hon. Mr. Gordon and his friends. The Hon. Mr. Gordon approved Dr. Greeley's proposition. It was arranged that Dr. Greeley should go to Philadelphia and consult with Mr. Scott.

About six days ago the Doctor went to Philadelphia. He found Mr. Scott at his residence. He explained to him the object of his visit. What Mr. Scott thought is unknown, but it is certain that he cordially approved of everything that Dr. Greeley suggested, and that Dr. Greeley cordially approved of nearly everything that Mr. Scott suggested. They were together several hours. The next morning Dr. Greeley and Mr. Scott came on to this city in a special train.

Precisely how the connection was made with Jay Gould is unknown, but it is certain that on Sunday last about five o'clock in the afternoon, Hon. Mr. Gordon, Dr. Greeley, Thos. A. Scott, Jay Gould and Mr. Sears dined at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Gould was present on the invitation of Mr. Scott.

After some conversation, Dr. Greeley said that he had a plan to propose which he hoped would meet the views of all present. Mr. Gould interrupted him by saying that he wished to place no obstacle in the way of any movement that they might contemplate. He added that he was willing to resign the Presidency of the Erie Railway Company, and in proof of his assertion he offered to place his resignation in the hands of Dr. Greeley. The *Sun* is informed that he really did write his resignation, and that he gave it to the good doctor. Dr. Greeley then said that he would do his best, with the aid of Mr. Gould, to insure the resignation of the Board of Erie Directors. In case he was successful it was agreed on the part of the Hon. Mr. Gordon and Jay Gould, that the good doctor should pick out the new Directors, or make up a ticket which he thought would be acceptable to the majority of the stockholders. The parties then separated.

It seems to be certain that Dr. Greeley met General Sickles on the same evening very soon after the dinner at the Metropolitan, and that he spoke to him of the reforms that would soon be inaugurated in the Erie Road. It is probable that General Sickles, who was carrying out Crouch's plan of operations, intimated to Dr. Greeley what was being done, and that this was the basis of Dr. Greeley's article in the *Tribune* of Monday morning. It was then probably that General Dix and others were offered positions on the Board of Directors. This would agree with what was said by General Dix in his interview with a *Sun* reporter. Before this General Sickles had made his bargain on behalf of Bischoffsheim with Archer and the Directors who were personally opposed to Jay Gould. What this bargain was is unknown, but it appears that Dr. Greeley told Mr. Gould that Sickles was about to strike. At any rate Mr. Sears and John Hay were at the Grand Opera House when the *coup d'etat* was made. Mr. Gould, notwithstanding Dr. Greeley's warning, was taken by surprise.

Dr. Greeley's Private Secretary, Mr. Sears wrote out the following letter, which was signed by Mr. Gould, and sent in to the Board of Directors:

> ERIE RAILROAD BUILDING, NEW YORK, March 11, 1872.
> *To the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway:*
> GENTLEMEN: I am willing and offer to place my resignation in the hands of Horace Greeley, provided all the other Directors will do the same and let him nominate a new Board.
> The present meeting is illegal, and has been moreover enjoined, and I shall hold to a strict accountability all concerned in it.
> (Signed) JAY GOULD, President.

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New York Sun, March 14.
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Monday and Tuesday. It
Dr. Greeley was acting on his
to speak, in the interest of
ckholders. Although he had
hat was about to take place,
uch to say that he was sur-
dden movements of Generals
uch.
ight ago the Hon. George
by British nobleman, and
tative of Lord Byron, waited
eley. The Hon. Mr. Gordon
ares of Erie stock, probably
h. He also represented a
f English stockholders. He
nted with Dr. Greeley about
ago. Their acquaintance
endship.
Gordon presented the case to
very plain grounds. He said
who owned a majority of the
Englishmen or Americans,
the Directors, and ought to
anagement of the road. Dr.
d with him in his views.
d the good Doctor to aid the
an effort to protect their in-
long conversation, Dr. Gree-
id do everything in his power
anagement of the road in the
stockholders. He agreed to
Mr. Gordon at the Metropoli-
arrange a plan of operations.
Greeley being accompanied
Secretary, Mr. Sears. After to-
ations Dr. Greeley said that he
g could be done without the
f the Hon. Thomas A. Scott,
. He said that Mr. Scott's ex-
ilroad matters would be in-
he thought that Mr. Scott
e to make suggestions that
the Hon. Mr. Gordon and his
Hon. Mr. Gordon approved
roposition. It was arranged
ley should go to Philadelphia
th Mr. Scott.
ays ago the Doctor went to
He found Mr. Scott at his
e explained to him the object
What Mr. Scott thought is
it is certain that he cordially
everything that Dr. Greeley
d that Dr. Greeley cordially
nearly everything that Mr.
. They were together sev-
he next morning Dr. Greeley
came on to this city in a spe-
e the connection was made
uld is unknown, but it is cer-
Sunday last about five o'clock
Hon. Mr. Gordon, Dr. Gree-
Scott, Jay Gould and Mr. Sears
Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Gould
n the invitation of Mr. Scott,
conversation, Dr. Greeley said
a plan to propose which he
meet the views of all present.
errupted him by saying that
place no obstacle in the way of
that they might contem-
ided that he was willing to re-
sidency of the Erie Railway
d in proof of his assertion he of-
his resignation in the hands of
The *Sun* is informed that he
rite his resignation, and that he
e good doctor. Dr. Greeley then
would do his best, with the aid
, to insure the resignation of
Erie Directors. In case he was
was agreed on the part of the
ordon and Jay Gould, that the
should pick out the new Direc-
e up a ticket which he thought
ceptable to the majority of the
. The parties then separated.
o be certain that Dr. Greeley met
kles on the same evening very
e dinner at the Metropolitan,
e spoke to him of the reforms
soon be inaugurated in
Road. It is probable that
ickles, who was carrying out
an' of operations, intimated to
what was being done, and that
basis of Dr. Greeley's article in
of Monday morning. It was
bly that General Dix and others
d positions on the Board of
This would agree with what was
eral Dix in his interview with a
r. Before this General Sickles
his bargain on behalf of Bisch-
with Archer and the Directors
ersonally opposed to Jay Gould.
bargain was is unknown, but it
at Dr. Greeley told Mr. Gould
s was about to strike. At any
ars and John Hay were at the
ra House when the *coup d'etat*
Mr. Gould, notwithstanding Dr.
warning, was taken by surprise.
ey's Private Secretary, Mr. Sears,
e following letter, which was
Mr. Gould, and sent in to the Board
s:

RAILROAD BUILDING, NEW YORK, March 11, 1872.
d of Directors of the Erie Railway:
w: I am willing and offer to place my
in the hands of Horace Greeley, pro-
e other Directors will do the same and
inate a new Board.
ent meeting is illegal, and has been
njoined, and I shall hold to a strict ac-
y all concerned in it.
d) JAY GOULD, President.

WISCONSIN.

The Republican State Convention.

The Temperance Bill in the Senate.

Beef-Slough Booming and Other Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.
MADISON, Wis., March 14.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION,
which met here yesterday, has had few equals in this State in numbers, respectability, and truly representative character, especially when there was so little probability of a contest or any coveted offices to be awarded. Every Senate District had its two delegates, and there were but four Assembly Districts, all Democratic, unrepresented,—all but about half a dozen of the others having two delegates. There were 250 delegates, while 266 was the highest number possible. There was a large representation of the foreign element, particularly the Norwegians and Germans. There were a few office-holders present, and some who had been displaced from office not long since. The Convention embraced all the elements of which the Republican party was made up. It is not to be denied that the sentiment of the delegates was strongly in favor of the renomination of President Grant, notwithstanding things connected with his Administration which fell below the standard of absolute perfection; and there was not a voice against the resolutions you have already published, endorsing his Administration, and recommending his renomination; one of which, however, can hardly be set up as a model of English composition. It cannot be said truthfully that the Convention was packed or controlled by any-one, and, if its action is not the voice of the Republicans of Wisconsin, it would be hard to get at a correct expression of them. Not one of the Electors or delegates at large is a Federal office-holder, and hardly any of the district delegates,—the only important exception being Postmaster Keyes, of this city, who is Chairman of the State Republican Committee. The district delegates, by the way, were not dictated by any one, but each nominated, in some cases after a sharp contest, by caucuses held, during the twenty-four hours previous to the Convention, by delegates from each Congressional District. The names, in some cases, were badly changed in telegraphic transmission, and I repeat the list:

ELECTORS.

At Large—F. Fleischer, of LaCrosse; William E. Cramer, of Milwaukee.

Districts—First, J. S. Nichols, of Waukesha; Second, George G. Swain, of Sauk; Third, O. B. Thomas, of Crawford; Fourth, Frederick Hilgen, of Ozaukee; Fifth, E. C. McFetridge, of Dodge; Sixth, G. E. Hopkinson, of Brown; Seventh, R. Bunn, of Monroe; Eighth, H. D. Barron, of Polk.

DELEGATES.

At Large—C. J. L. Meyer, of Fond du Lac; alternate, A. M. Thomson, of Milwaukee; General Thomas S. Allen, of Winnebago; alternate, H. S. Sacket, of Waushara; General James Bintliff, of Rock; alternate, H. S. Barnes, of Walworth; Lucius Fairchild, of Dane; alternate, E. S. Miner, of Juneau.

First District—Lucius S. Blake, of Racine; Frank Leland, of Walworth. Alternates: A. E. Gilbert, of Waukesha; Mark Dresser, of Kenosha.

Second District—N. S. Greene, of Jefferson; E. W. Keyes, of Dane. Alternates: C. H. Phillips, of Jefferson; George Griswold, of Columbia.

Third District—George W. Ryland, of Grant; A. Ludlow, of Green. Alternates: W. H. Brisbrane, of Iowa; Wilson La Due, of Lafayette.

Fourth District—Asahel Finch, of Milwaukee; L. F. Frisby, of Washington. Alternates: L. A. Proctor, of Milwaukee; E. S. Turner, of Ozaukee.

Fifth District—Hon. J. H. Jones, of Sheboygan; Otto Froemel, of Manitowoc. Alternates: Conrad Kretz, of Sheboygan; J. B. Parry, of Fond du Lac.

Sixth District—G. W. Paine, of Winnebago; W. H. H. Wroe, of Outagamie. Alternate: C. S. Ogden, of Waupaca.

Seventh District—J. G. Thorp, of Eau Claire; John Comstock, of St. Croix. Alternates: Colonel R. May, of Vernon; O. S. Powell, of Pierce.

Eighth District—W. D. McIndoe, of Marathon; Thad. C. Pound, of Chippewa. Alternates: Geo. A. Neeves, of Wood; M. H. McCord, of Shawano.

The following extract from the speech of Judge Levi Hubbell, one of the noble band of War Democrats who have cast in their lot with the Republican party since the outbreak of the Rebellion, is worthy a place in your columns:

As a party we have a record of which every man may be proud, known and understood of all men, marked by uncompromising hostility to treason, of generous forgiveness to repentant traitors. With the revolutionary fathers, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men." To these doctrines, proclaimed by the fathers and carried through the revolution to establishment in victory; these truths, reiterated and consecrated by a second baptism of blood in the recent great struggle for National unity, the Republican party stands pledged, in the future as in the past. Its mission is to give every man in the bounds of America, over whom floats the Star Spangled Banner, no matter what his creed or color, where born or how educated, what his present or past condition, an equal liberty in the pursuit of happiness, equal right to the exercise of his will, an equal chance to enjoy the benefits of the common constitution, which guarantees peace and protection alike to all. (Applause.) This mission is not yet accomplished. I shall not detain you to dwell on what it has to do, or what it has done. We have met under favorable auspices. We have heard the first gun of the campaign from the Granite State. (Applause.) It affords a good augury of the great and important political campaign before us. If we do our duty here, and Republicans do their duty elsewhere, the last gun of the campaign shall be the signal announcing a great and abiding victory for the Republican party, and the principles of which I have spoken. (Cheers.)

The only thing that in the slightest degree disturbed the harmony of the Convention was an attempt, on the part of a delegate from his own town, who had a personal pique against him, to have another name substituted for that of F. Fleischer, the able and earnest editor of the *Vaderlandet*, the leading Norwegian paper of the Northwest; but his claims were so strongly advocated by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Keyes, who presented his name, and the Norwegian members of the Convention, and those having a large Norwegian constituency, that the motion—advocated with some sarcastic remarks about Madison skulduggery and chicanery, and the men who tried to run the party and hold the whip over the heads of the members, to which Chairman Keyes discreetly avoided replying—found very few to vote for it.

The temporary Chairman of the Convention was George G. Swain, not Twain. While on corrections, let me note that, in my last letter, I was made to say the Assembly ratified a resolution endorsing Mr. Sumner's one-term amendment to the Constitution, whereas it tabled it.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The Senate has done little else this week than discuss the Assembly's Liquor Sellers' Responsibility bill. It had a protracted sitting Tuesday, and another to-day, brought to a close in each case only by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor for an adjournment. There has been much talking on the merits of the bill and issues. On Tuesday, an amendment offered by Senator Clark, punishing drunkenness by confinement in the county jail one day for the first offence, ten days for the second, etc.; and one by Senator Belden, providing for fining not less than $20 or more than $100 for selling adulterated liquor, prohibiting drunkenness, and that all drunkards should be confined in county jails not less than one day or more than sixty days, were rejected by votes of 9 to 22. Senator Lindsley offered, and advocated, in a long written speech, an amendment exempting malt liquors from the operations of the bill; which to-day was rejected by a vote of 15 to 16. The amendments offered last week for submission to the people then came up. Senators Huebschmann and Reed argued against the bill, and claimed that it would be of no effect in preventing drunkenness or its evils, and would only make trouble in neighborhoods and families. Mr. Foster warmly defended the bill, and adduced evidence to show its good effects elsewhere. Senator Magoon argued at length the unconstitutionality of submission. The amendment submitting at the fall election, instead of the spring, was carried by a vote of 16 to 15, and then the proposition of submission was rejected by a vote of 16 to 15. An amendment striking out the section punishing drunkenness was lost, 20 to 10. The previous question was then ordered, and, pending a call, after going an hour beyond dinner-time, on a tie vote, with the Lieutenant Governor in favor, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow, when it is expected the bill will pass, unamended, by one or two majority.

BEEF SLOUGH, &C.

The Assembly entered this morning, is engaged to-night, and will so continue till disposed of, on one of the great local contests of the session, over a bill defining, confirming, and extending certain powers and privileges of the Beef Slough Booming Company in certain booms, dams, and other works on one of the mouths of the Chippewa River,—it being claimed that they are interfering with the navigation of that stream. Interests of millions of dollars are involved, the bill being opposed by the mill interests on the Chippewa and its tributaries, except those of Chippewa Falls, formerly also opposed to this Company, but now giving it aid and comfort to gain help in killing the Dells bill. From indications thus far, the struggle will be a sharp one, and somewhat protracted.

The bill to repeal the law prohibiting the West Wisconsin Railroad from making special connections or consolidations with other roads has passed both Houses; but now comes a general bill, which has passed the Senate, in the interest of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad, prohibiting connections by any Railroad Company for or against any intersecting railroad. The passage of the bill in the Assembly will be strongly insisted.

The Chaplain question, complicated this year, by the fact that the Chaplain of each House is a member thereof, had an airing to-day in both Houses, over a bill for their payment, and constitutional objections on two or three grounds were urged. The Assembly Chaplain said he did not ask any pay. One member said Chaplains had been paid for thirty-six years, and no case carried to the Supreme Court; and he did not think the people were troubled about its constitutionality.

Poor Judd, the Winnebago County contestant, met with another disappointment to-day, in having his bill of expenses reduced by the Committee on Claims one half, and referred with such instructions as kill it, and will prevent like claims hereafter.

PLUS.

STATE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Annual Meeting of Trustees—Schools for Women.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University has just been closed. The session was one of great interest, and much gratification was expressed at the condition and progress of the institution.

The Regents' Annual Report shows an attendance during the current year of 339 students, of whom 41 are young women. The new students still entering will probably carry the number up to 360 or 370 before the close of the year. The number of teachers is 17.

The following recommendations on the establishment of *Technical Schools for Women* elicited much interest, and the main propositions were heartily approved:

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The steadily increasing numbers of young women seeking the advantages of the University give a new importance to the question of the proper provision to be made for their practical education. I cannot longer delay to urge this question on your attention. From the outset, it seemed to me unjust to woman to simply open our doors to her, and make no provision to meet her special wants. Certainly none of us will contend that woman has less claims on the State, nor that her education is less important to society, than that of man. Nor will it be denied that, while much of her education will be in common with that of young men, and even some of the technical courses belong equally to both, woman has special duties and spheres, which demand special courses of education to fit her for their best fulfilment.

All of our departments, technical as well as those of general science and literature, are open to young women; and many young ladies are now taking the courses in Bookkeeping and Drawing. Several are taking the studies of the Horticultural course with practical lessons in the green-houses. There is a growing sentiment in the country in favor of Horticultural education for women, and Women's Horticultural Schools have been recently established at two or more points in the East. Nothing is needed to make this department here fully equal to all the demands of our young women in this State, except to add from time to time to the green-houses what may be needed. I hope to see increasing numbers of our female students choosing these useful studies, and fitting themselves to understand, and, if necessary, undertake, the management of their own estates.

But, if this is to be made a true Industrial University for women as well as men, something more is demanded than simply to admit young ladies to the technical Colleges already provided for young men. The great natural spheres of woman's life, as the world's housekeeper and home-maker, the mother, the nurse, and the teacher of mankind, the companion, counsellor, and helpmeet of man in all the varied activities of life and art,—these spheres, equally numerous, and equally important and grand, though often different from those of men, certainly require practical education equal in extent, though differing often in kind, from that provided here for young men.

SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Of the special departments demanded for the education of women, obviously the first in place is that of Domestic Economy.

This School should embrace all of science that pertains to the arrangements and arts of home-life and home-work. It should fit women to understand and provide whatever pertains to the health, the comfort, and the well-being of humanity at home. It should teach the healthful and convenient architecture of houses; the warming and ventilation of rooms; the preparation, preservation, and cooking of food; physiology and the laws of health for the well and the sick; the construction and arrangement of furniture, both for use and ornament; the philosophy of dress; the usages of society; the æsthetics of the home-life; and all the varied round of useful, but sometimes nameless, arts by which that great segment of human life which revolves within the shadow of home, is made healthful and happy,—potential for public and private good. To make such a College practical and sufficient, it will need not only a competent teacher, with his or her assistants, but a Home, with the necessary furniture. Here, as elsewhere in our work, we must combine theory and practice if we will secure practical results.

A generous Trustee of Cornell has recently given to that University $250,000 to provide and fit up a building for the education of women. Fortunately we have here the building ready to our hands. With an expenditure of $3,000 to $5,000, this building, which was originally designed for a boarding school, may easily be properly fitted up for the use of young ladies as a School of Domestic Economy and a Home. It would require the introduction of steam heating and gas throughout the lodging-halls, and the reconversion of the laboratory to a culinary department. The present library-room would afford an ample public parlor, and the class rooms would afford the accommodations for cabinets, class-rooms, work-rooms, and music rooms. All the furniture for the public rooms would need to be furnished; the young ladies furnishing their own lodging-room furniture, as the young men, excepting, perhaps, the bedstead, table, and wardrobe. The work of the house would give the students of Domestic Science and Art the practice required by their studies, and also enable them in part to pay their own way, as their brothers now do by their work in the shops and on the farms.

With a steward employed by themselves to make their purchases for them, as is now done in the young men's boarding-clubs, and performing, under the direction of a Matron, the household work, their board would be reduced to the minimum cost of raw materials.

Table-board might be furnished in certain cases to young men desiring it, so that brothers and sisters need not be separated; and the profits of these would still further lessen the cost of board to young ladies.

A market would be furnished by such a boarding-house for many of the products of the gardens and farms. No pecuniary responsibility for this practical home, after it is once fitted up, need fall upon the Trustees, the young ladies paying their own steward, or making their own purchases, and paying their own expenses.

SCHOOLS OF ENGRAVING AND DESIGN.

But there are also other departments of study which we may justly be looked to to provide for women. In that magnificent charity, the Cooper Union of New York, there have been established for women a School of Wood-Engraving and a School of Design,—the former of which has proved eminently successful, and the latter, it is believed, would have been equally successful but for some mistake in its management.

The art of illustration by pictures has become one of the useful arts. The engraver's burin has become the rival of the editor's pen in furnishing the press with argument as well as description. Wood-engraving is already a great industry, and must steadily augment in volume and in wealth. It is an industry in which woman's finer taste and nicer touch fit her to excel.

The School of Design has for its main object the art of devising patterns for printed cloths, carpets, wall papers, and for furniture and ornaments of all kinds. We have already the elementary and free-hand drawing demanded by both of these Schools, and a fine set of models for the drawing classes is now on its way to us from Berlin. Some additional models and collections would be needed, and teachers in engraving and modelling. I recommend that the Executive Committee be instructed to institute the necessary inquiries, and, if feasible, to provide for instruction in one or both of these Schools at the opening of the next year.

Our plan should also include Schools in Photography, Telegraphy, and Printing, as well as in Literary Work, Teaching, and Bookkeeping. Many of the young ladies now, very wisely, take the last named study in their course, and one at least has gone forth as an accountant and cashier in one of our best business-houses. A demand already exists for instruction in Music and Painting. If two or three pianos can be purchased, the ordinary charges for their use will soon pay their cost. They must be added whenever this building is properly fitted up for the education of women, and the sooner they are procured, the better for the growth of this branch of our work.

I have said nothing here of the special cabinets, collections, and laboratories which will be ultimately required in these several Schools for women. They will doubtless be furnished when required for actual use.

The time seems favorable to this movement, provided that the Legislature shall make in season the appropriation for finishing the new University building. I must add my belief that, if the preparations can be completed, and the proper advertisement shall be made of the opening of this department, the coming year will see the building filled with female students.

I cannot but believe that this matter will command your hearty attention, as it is already engaging the most earnest thought of some of the most earnest thinkers of our country. If it is important to improve and elevate the rank of the useful arts practiced by men, through a scientific and liberal education in those arts, is it not equally important to improve and elevate in public esteem this great art of woman's industry by the same effective means? If the industries of men create wealth, the industries of women ought equally to conserve wealth, or usefully expend it.

If your funds are not adequate to this work, may we not hope that there will be found among us large-hearted men who, for woman's sake, will not only provide the necessary furniture, but endow the necessary Chair for this work? Armed with your approval and consent, I do not despair of finding the means to carry out these plans, even if the funds of the University shall utterly fail us for any part of the work. There are as generous hearts and far-seeing minds in this great Empire State of the West as in the Empire State of the East. A cause so just will not lack friends.

The reports from the Farms, Gardens, and Mechanic Shops, were full of interest, showing a progress in those departments full of promise. The new Mechanical building is attracting a wide and well-deserved public attention. The beautiful and noiseless steam-engine, of twenty horse-power, is wholly the work of the students, and they are engaged in the manufacture of models and apparatus of fine workmanship, illustrating mechanical devices and their applications. Many young mechanics have already left their shops and come here to enjoy the rare advantages for a thorough mastery of all the principles of Mechanical Engineering and Draughting.

It is expected that the new University building will be completed in time for the next college year, beginning the middle of next September. It is designed to accommodate a thousand students, and will come none too soon, if present prospects are fulfilled.

I. I. U.

A Big Bank.

From the New York World, March 15.

At a meeting of gentlemen connected with the National Banks of the United States, and of other bankers, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the city of New York, on the fifth day of March, 1872, the Hon. Amos D. Smith, of Rhode Island, was elected Chairman, and Henry H. Martin, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., was elected Secretary. On motion of Charles B. Hall, of Boston, seconded by Charles N. Warren, of Louisville, Ky., it was

Resolved, That it was expedient to organize a National Bank in the city of New York, to be called "The United States National Bank," with a capital of $5,000,000, with liberty to increase the same to $50,000,000.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The gentlemen who met at the St. Nicholas believe that an institution thus organized will combine the general interest of the banks and bankers of the country, and the means thus concentrated will afford capital, which can be made available to the interior banks in aiding them to furnish facilities for removing the crops to market and otherwise. Besides this use of the funds of the bank it is anticipated and expected that a large and profitable business of a local character can be done, assuring a safe and sure return to the stockholders on their investments. It anticipates what will be a great need whenever the National Banks are required to redeem their currency at this point. It will furnish a clearing-house for the banks, and a convenient agency for the transaction of their business here. The gentlemen are authorized to state that such a bank as is proposed to be organized will be accepted and allowed by the proper authorities at Washington. The Hon. Freeman Clarke, of Rochester, late Comptroller of the Currency, has consented to accept the office of President of the bank, and E. B. Judson, Esq., President of the First National Bank, of Syracuse, Vice President, and Henry H. Martin, Esq., late Cashier of the Albany City National Bank, the situation of Cashier.

THE BRITISH THANKSGIVING.

Appearance of the Royal Family—The Cathedral Service—Accidents.

The London Journals of Feb. 28 are swamped with elaborate accounts of the Royal Thanksgiving. The following passage from the *Times* describes the appearance of the royal family in the procession:

The excitement increased as the royal carriages came into view. They were nine in number, and the worst forebodings of the crowd seemed realized when the first seven, containing the members of the suite, were seen to be closed, and you only got short and unsatisfactory glimpses of court dignitaries whose names and styles are, no doubt, duly chronicled in the *Court Circular*. The seventh carriage passed, containing Lady Churchill, the Lord Chamberlain (Viscount Sydney), the Lord Steward (the Earl of Bessborough), and the Duchess of Sutherland (the Mistress of the Robes); and then, to the universal delight the next carriage is seen to be open, and its occupants sit full in sight of all. The well-bronzed, manly face of the Duke of Edinburgh, was first seen. He wore the uniform of a Captain in the navy, with the Order of the Garter and the Star of the Order of India. With him were little Prince George of Wales, rising seven, the second son of the Prince of Wales; Prince Arthur, in his rifle uniform, with the Orders of the Garter and St. Patrick; Prince Leopold, who was in Highland dress, and wore the Orders of the Garter and the Thistle; and the Master of the Horse, Lord Ailesbury. Great was the cheering as this carriage moved slowly by. A field officer's escort followed of horse guards, whose cuirasses did not flash in the sun, no sun being available at that moment, but who made a brave array all the same. A burst of acclamations told that the Queen was near, and in another instant the ninth and last carriage of the procession is full in view, her Majesty looking in excellent health, and happy in the knowledge that her people rejoice with her and share her happiness. Next to the Queen was the Princess of Wales, also radiantly happy, and not less an object of heartfelt sympathy. On the opposite seat was the Prince of Wales. The Prince's face still bears traces of the almost mortal illness which attacked him. It has the pallor which you might expect after long confinement and complete prostration, and shows that the strength of his Royal Highness needs to be further recruited. The Princess Beatrice sat by her brother's side, and between them is the Prince's eldest son, the young Prince Albert Victor. The Queen and her children bowed frequently, and evidently with the sincerest gratification, in answer to the warm welcome of the crowd; and the Prince, in his wish to acknowledge it, did not scruple to bare his head more frequently than was, perhaps, quite prudent.

A part of the Cathedral service is thus mentioned:

The responses were followed by the Collect beginning, "O God, the Protector of all that trust in Thee;" this, by "a prayer for the Queen's Majesty," and "a prayer for the Royal family." Then was said the General Thanksgiving, with these inserted words:

"Particularly to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who desires now to offer up his praises and thanksgivings for Thy late mercies vouchsafed to him."

With the last word the reader's voice stopped, and the perfect pause of a few moments, almost awful in its intensity, was the point at which the sublimity of the service culminated, and reached its highest and intensest expression. The special Thanksgiving Prayer, written by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was then read, and it was seen by all that during the reading Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales bowed their heads lowly and reverently. Indeed, all through the service those who were at all near the royal pew knew that it was not imagination which perceived in the demeanor and attitude of the Queen, the Prince and the Princess a most solemn mood and thoughts which must not be touched by the pen.

Two of the unfortunate incidents of the affair are described in the following terms:

A frightful accident occurred last night near Temple-bar, and it is feared that two women will lose their lives. At that point the crowd of persons was very great, and two women, who were among the assemblage were observed to become very excited. One of them suddenly fainted and sank down. Her companion, in endeavoring to raise her, also fell. The crowd pressed on, and both women were trampled upon. Several mounted police who were near spurred their horses, rode thither and caused their horses to rear-up in order to frighten the crowd who were near the women. The strategy of the police was successful, and both women were then picked up and taken into an adjacent house. Stretchers were then sent for, and both women, who appeared to be about 30 years of age, were taken to King's College Hospital. It was there found that they were fearfully crushed, and they were at a late hour reported to be in a precarious condition.

Another accident occurred a little before 12 o'clock. Twenty young men and boys, being desirous of seeing the Prince of Wales and the procession, ascended a large elm tree in the Mall, St. James' Park. They all placed themselves upon one large branch. Suddenly, and without the slightest warning, the branch snapped, and they were thrown to the ground. Fortunately the crowd beneath had time to jump out of the way, and they escaped injury, but not so fortunate were those who had fallen from the tree. Several of them received frightful injuries.

THE GREENBUSH HORROR.

Wife-Murder and Suicide.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Argus, March 14.

The entire village of Greenbush was yesterday afternoon thrown into great excitement by one of the most horrible tragedies that has ever occurred in this vicinity—the double crime of murder and suicide. The victims and principal actors in the terrible affair were Samuel Forgue, a Frenchman, and his wife Maria, who lived on Second avenue, near the high bridge at Drum's Crossing. Their house was a small two-story frame dwelling, with three rooms on the first floor, the kitchen being in the rear, furthest from the street.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Forgue, who is said by those who knew him, to have been addicted to drink, and of a quarrelsome disposition, came home under the influence of liquor, as is supposed, and, entering the kitchen, demanded his dinner. Mrs. Forgue was in the adjoining room lighting a fire, and the only other persons in the house were her eldest daughter, a young woman of 18 years, and a girl named Ellen Mara, who lived with the family. The daughter made some reply to her father's surly demand, when Forgue at once rushed into the sitting-room, and without any further provocation drew a Smith & Wesson revolver and fired a shot at his wife. The ball missed, however, and lodged in the ceiling opposite. Mrs. Forgue, seeing the danger of the situation, attempted to escape, when the maddened man fired another shot at her, and this time with fatal effect. The ball lodged in the back of her neck, a little to the right of the spine, and she fell forward dead, striking on her head and dislocating her neck. The girl Ella Mara ran out of the house to alarm the neighbors, and the daughter fled, fearing her father's wrath or madness would next vent itself on her. It was not long before several neighbors were brought to the spot by the screams of the girls. Entering the house, the body of Mrs. Forgue was found lying on the floor of the sitting room, as she had fallen. Forgue himself was not to be seen; but a noise was heard in a small woodshed at the farther end of the yard which he had been seen to enter. Proceeding thither and entering, a terrible sight met their gaze. The floor of the shed was covered with blood, which was also scattered about its sides, while writhing about upon the floor was the murderer and suicide, his right hand still clasping the knife with which he had cut his throat from ear to ear. The blood was pouring from the fearful gash as the wretched man struggled in the death agony.

The murderer and suicide, Forgue, was about 47 years old, while his victim, who was an only sister of David Guardenier, of Castleton, was 41. The deceased have five children, two boys and three girls, the oldest son, who is of age, being employed as a fireman on the Hudson River Railroad. Forgue was a carpenter by trade, and has lately been employed at the Susquehanna Railroad shops, but it appears that for many years past he had been in the habit of abusing and beating his wife, and on one or two occasions has been arrested and bound to keep the peace on complaint of Mrs. Forgue's brother. A few years ago he left home and went to California, and then returned, and about two years ago he again went to California, and returned last Christmas.

The son having used his earnings to make the house comfortable while he was absent, Forgue attributed it to some one else and became jealous, and in addition was rendered ugly by rum. He did not go to work this week, saying that he was going to return to California, and it is said that on Monday he was observed in the woods below Greenbush, practising with a revolver. At the time of perpetrating his terrible deeds, Forgue was dressed in his best garments. Mrs. Forgue is spoken of by her neighbors as a very kind and good woman, and cheerfully bore up under the trials to which she was subjected. The children were kindly taken in charge by the neighbors.

American Registers for Foreign-Built Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a bill to give American registers to foreign-built vessels owned by citizens of the United States, under certain restrictions. This bill has been submitted to the Secretary of State, and meets his approval. It has also been forwarded to the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives. This bill provides that any vessel of foreign build, of not less than 5 tons burden, wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or by a company incorporated or organized under the laws thereof, or of any State or Territory, or by both, and commanded by a citizen of the United States, may be registered in the manner and subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in the following sections, which are:

Proof of ownership to be made by oath or affirmation, in the form a declaration, setting forth the names, nationality, or citizenship, and residence of the respective owners, and the corporate style and title of any company owning or interested in such vessel, with date of organization, title and date of the act under which organized, and place where effected, and place of business of such company, the declaration to be signed by the owner or owners of at least three-fifths in interest of such vessel, or by the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of such company, or both. The declaration must also set forth the name by which such vessel was previously known, together with her build, rig, and tonnage, and such other particulars as may be proper for her identification. The owners must also produce a bill of sale or some instrument of that nature, showing wherein and whereby the entire ownership and proprietary interest in and of such vessel is duly, lawfully, and effectively transferred, conveyed to and vested in the owner or owners described in the declaration. The declaration may be made before any Collector of Customs or Surveyor acting as such, consul or Vice-Consul of the United States, or before the Clerk of any court of record in the United States, or before any notary public of a State, or Secretary, provided it is certified by the seal of the court, or of such notary as the case may be; and further provided that, when it is made by, or in behalf of any company organized as aforesaid, the truth of the same may be certified by the President under the seal, and attested by the Secretary; but if the company has no seal, oath or affirmation is necessary, as in other cases. The bill of sale must be legally executed, and may be considered so when signed and acknowledged by the respective venders before, and certified to by a Collector of Customs, or Surveyor acting as such, or Consul or Vice-Consul of the United States.

The form and method of the registration is to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate is to be known as the "register of a foreign-built vessel," and only to remain in force as long as the ownership shall remain as set forth therein; but in case of a change of ownership not involving an exchange of nationality or identity, such register may be renewed under proper regulations. Every vessel registered under this act is declared a vessel of the United States, and entitled to all the privileges lawfully enjoyed by vessels registered under the existing laws except that of importing or exporting goods to or from any part of the United States; or transporting the same from one port to another port of the United States, or of engaging in any fisheries of the waters of the United States; and such vessels are declared to be subject to the same requirements and entitled to the same privileges in foreign countries and before Consuls and consular officers of the United States as other registered vessels of the United States.

LOSS OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

A Terrible Storm at Sea—Heroic Exertions of the Crew—All Their Efforts Unavailing—The Vessel Finally Abandoned—All Hands Saved.

From the New York World, March 14.

By the steamer San Francisco, which arrived yesterday from Bermuda, the news of the loss of the celebrated ship Great Republic was brought. When built she was the largest ship afloat, but was subsequently razeed, one deck being taken away. Afterward she was sold to English owners, and her name changed to the Denmark. During the Crimean war she was hired as a transport-ship by the English Government, and carried troops and provisions from Marseilles to Sebastopol. When the war was terminated, she was taken possession of by her present owners, who received a large amount for her services.

The account of her last and fatal voyage is minutely told as follows:

The Great Republic left Rio Janeiro for St John's, N. B., on the 18th of January, in ballast, under the command of Captain Ingham, the former Captain (Mr. Pope) having died at Rio Janeiro. She was to receive a cargo of lumber at St. John's. The early part of the voyage was pleasant and prosperous, the sea smooth, and the winds light and favorable. On Saturday, the 2d of March, however, a fierce gale from the north-east arose, rapidly veering around to the north-west and increasing hourly in fury. The ship's head was turned to the southward, and her officers at first thought that she would successfully ride out the storm, as she had many others; but her great length told against her, and she began to labor fearfully. All the next day the tempest raged with unremitting violence, and the ship began to leak in an alarming manner. Four double action steam pumps were set at work, but the water continued to gain steadily, and the carpenter reported eight feet of water in the hold. Every exertion was made to save the ship, but the strain on her timbers was too great, and the water began to force its way through the opening seams. In a few hours her copper began to yield, and large sheets were torn from her bottom and sides, leaving apertures through which the water poured in torrents. Her deck soon afterwards opened in several places, the oakum was forced from the seams, and the water drawn from the hold by the steam pumps found its way back again almost as quickly as it was pumped out. On Monday, the 4th instant, the storm lulled, but all hope was abandoned.

The carpenter found 12 feet of water in the hold, and reported that the vessel was rapidly settling by the head. Under these circumstances, Captain Ingham called the crew together and briefly announced his determination to leave the ship. The boats were provisioned and launched as quickly as possible, the Captain commanding the life-boat, which is 40 ft long, built of iron, and provided with water-tight compartments. Eighteen sailors embarked with the Captain. The first mate, Mr. Smith, took fifteen men in the launch, and the second mate, Mr. Look, seven men in the cutter. Captain Ingham gave orders to his officers to make for Bermuda, but a stiff breeze sprang up and scattered the little fleet. The second mate had a hard time of it in his little boat. He was driven from his path by the wind and sea, and at 11 o'clock at night he again sighted the Great Republic, then lying on her beam-ends, and evidently sinking fast. Soon afterwards the darkness hid her from his sight, and the great ship was finally left to her fate. On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., the first mate, Mr. Smith, was rescued by J. R. Swan, a West-End pilot, who brought him and his men safely into Port Hamilton. A few hours later Captain Ingham arrived at Building Bay, and in the evening Mr. Look, the second mate, reached the Royal Navy Yard in safety. The steamer San Francisco, Captain Reynolds, which runs between this port and Bermuda, was out in the same hurricane which destroyed the Great Republic, and had a narrow escape. Her deck-houses were washed away, one of her paddle boxes was smashed, and her saloon completely filled with broken glass and furniture. Captain Reynolds and his officers were on deck day and night, and the passengers presented them with a series of resolutions expressing their admiration of the skill and courage exhibited in moments of the greatest peril. The San Francisco arrived in this port to-day, with Captain Ingham and Mr. Smith, of the Great Republic, on board. The former to-day telegraphed to his employers the particulars of the loss of his ship, and intends to return to England by the first outward-bound steamer. The Great Republic has cost her present owners $100,000 for repairs. The value of the ship cannot at present be ascertained, but she is, we understand, insured in a large amount.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Reefing Jacket Suits and Other New Styles.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The changes in styles for this season are rather those of detail and trimming, than of shapes. For morning or business wear, reefing jacket suits, made of the same cloth throughout, are the most fashionable. The coat is shaped to clearly define the figure, and rather short in length, worn buttoned three buttons, two short vents behind, the sleeve rather straight, with a vent at the wrist, two rows of stitching round the bottom, and two holes and buttons. The special feature of the coat is four outside "patch pockets," put on rather full; the edges are double stitched, and the buttons used are of fine buffalo horn, of the four-hole pattern, with a raised rim. The waistcoat is single-breasted, no collar, also with four patch-pockets, cut very long, the bottom front edge well rounded off and the lower button left unbuttoned.

Trowsers are now worn wider at the knee, and large at the bottom with very little spring, having a straight and easy appearance. The goods used for these entire suits and both of checked patterns and small stripes in medium dark colors. The new Berlin worsted stripes are very handsome. The plainer goods are "Viennas," an entirely new material of peculiar style, in all shades of gray, drab, brown, and blue, and also in black for mourning.

There is nothing introduced to take the place of the Prince of Wales' frock for an "after dinner" coat, which is made up from a variety of both straight and diagonal ribbed goods, of smaller patterns than were used last season. The lappels are cut straight, and rather wider at the top, with no curve on the outer edge, and to button three buttons; edges, bound medium wide with ducape or grenadine binding; plain collar and lappels; side edges with four buttons on the skirts; sleeves finished with a cuff, and vent, and two holes, and buttons; and all the pockets inside. The waistcoat is double-breasted to match the coat. The double-breasted Newmarket, from similar goods, which makes a dressy business coat, is made to wear open or buttoned rather long in the waist, and medium length in the skirt; collar inclined to be broad, and pockets either under flaps on the hips, or in the plaits behind; waistcoat single or double-breasted.

Morning coats are worn buttoned rather high, and moderately well cut away from the button used; the waist is long and skirt short, with flaps on the hips, and pockets under, three buttons on the sleeve, one being above the cuff. The waistcoat is single-breasted, with a step collar, and cut very long.

Spring overcoats are still made to wear open and thrown well back on the shoulder, but there is an inclination to have them double-breasted and worn buttoned, which is considered as decidedly the most fashionable style abroad. The collar is of velvet and the lappels of plain cloth. There should be no cuff on the sleeve, but a few rows of stitching at the bottom, and a small vent with the corners slightly rounded off. Venetians, thin kerseys, cover-cloths, and elastic twills, in various shades of gray, drab, and brown, are the most fashionable overcoatings. All the new styles are characterized by neatness of pattern and quietness of coloring.

THE ATTACK ON THE QUEEN.

Arthur O'Connor at the Bow Street Police Court—The Fenian Document—Testimony of John Brown, Prince Leopold, and General Hardinge.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 2.

Yesterday afternoon the prisoner Arthur O'Connor was brought up to Bow street. The following report appeared in our late edition last evening: The prisoner was undefended. On being asked whether his name was Arthur O'Connor, he replied in a sharp voice, "Yes, sir."

In opening the case Mr. Poland said: The prisoner is charged under the fifth and sixth Victoria, Caption 2, Section 2, which is to the effect that any person presenting a pistol loaded or unloaded, with intent to injure or frighten her Majesty the Queen, shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to either seven years or three years' imprisonment, according to the nature of the offence. It also is in the power of the Judge to order the offender to be publicly or privately horsewhipped. The learned counsel proceeded to narrate the facts, as they were afterward proved in evidence, and read the following paper which was found upon the prisoner:

I, Victoria, Queen by the grace of God, do make the following declaration: Whereas there are at the present moment confined in various prisons throughout the United Kingdom a number of men, Irish by birth, who are known and celebrated as the "Fenian prisoners;" and whereas the said Fenian prisoners have been in prison and kept in durance by order of my Government, and with my sanction for the crime of high treason, the said Fenians having rebelled and conspired against my crown, endeavoring by various unlawful means to weaken and destroy my power and authority over the Irish nation; and whereas it is a well-known fact that the sympathies of the Fenian prisoners is that the nation has, at various times, humbly petitioned for their pardon and release, notwithstanding which they are still deprived of their liberty. Now I, the said Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, do hereby, with the consent of my Parliament, grant a free pardon to each and every one of the said men known and celebrated as the Fenian prisoners, who are now suffering imprisonment for the crime of treason against my crown. And I, the said Queen of Great Britian, Ireland, and the Colonies, do solemnly pledge my royal word, and swear to keep and see carried out the following five clauses: Clause 1. That all the said men known and celebrated as the Fenian prisoners shall be restored to liberty without any delay whatever. Clause 2. That all the said Fenians shall be allowed free and entire liberty for the remainder of their lives. Clause 3. That, for the remainder of their lives, the said Fenians shall be as free from the police supervision, and restraint as the rest of my subjects. Clause 4. That the said Fenians shall be allowed to return to their native country or any other country, town, or place that they may choose to visit, without any interference whatever from my Government. Clause 5. That notwithstanding the fact of my agreeing to the above conditions only through fear of my life, I will not attempt to depart from any of them on that account nor upon any other reason, cause, or pretext whatever will I depart or attempt to depart from any of them; neither will I listen to any advice which my Ministers may wish to give towards causing me to depart from my word, or towards causing me to depart from my oath, or toward the violation of anything above stated; but shall adhere strictly to everything. So help me God!

Signed this 27th day of February, A. D. 1872.

Witnessed by

Whereas a person named Arthur O'Connor, residing at 4 Church row, Houndsditch, in the City of London, having committed an outrage against my royal person, has surrendered himself into my hands, he, the Arthur O'Connor, being perfectly willing to suffer for such offence, now I, the said Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, do solemnly pledge my royal word to the effect that if the said Arthur O'Connor be found guilty of death by my Judges after a just and fair trial, he, the said Arthur O'Connor, shall not be strangled like a common felon, but shall receive that death which is due to him as a Christian, a republican, and as one who has never harmed a human being,—that is to say, he shall be shot, and after death his body shall be delivered to his friends to be buried wheresoever they may choose.

Signed this twenty-seventh dry of February, in the year of grace, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two by me. R. J.

Witnessed by

Mr. Poland (continuing) said: The prisoner said he had intended to do it on Thanksgiving Day, but he could not get near the Cathedral. It was fortunate for him that he did not do so, for the love of the people for the Queen is so great that, had he succeeded, he would probably never have been here to have been tried. (Loud applause).

Mr. Poland then called John Brown, who said: I am the personal attendant upon Her Majesty; yesterday afternoon Her Majesty went out for a drive in an open carriage; Her Majesty sat on the right of the carriage and Lady Churchill on the left; opposite to the Queen was Prince Arthur; I was riding in the rumble behind; there were two equerries riding on either side of the carriage, and behind were two grooms; when the carriage stopped for the purpose of the Queen alighting Lady Churchill was on the side nearest to the entrance; I got down to open the carriage door, and saw this boy coming up between the two equerries; he got up to within a yard of the carriage door; I thought there was something wrong, and shifted him back, and Lord Charles Fitzroy also pushed him back, thinking he was one of the gardeners; he then rushed round to the Queen's side of the carriage; I followed him as fast as I could; when I got around he had raised his hand to the top of the carriage; I just caught hold of him by the neck and one arm and he dropped a pistol from his right hand, his left being then on the carriage; one of the equerries, General Hardinge, picked up the pistol, I keeping hold of the boy; I kept him till a lot of people came running up with a policeman, and then I thought it time to give him up; the Queen was still in the carriage.

At this stage His Royal Highness Prince Leopold entered the Court, and took a seat on the bench. His Royal Highness was greeted by a cheer from the crowd in Court.

Charles Tomkins, one of the outriders to Her Majesty was next examined, and confirmed Mr. Brown's evidence. He added: I seized the prisoner and threw him on the ground and asked him what he had about him; he said he had not anything; I said, "It's impossible for you to get away, and you may as well say what you have got;" he then said, "I have got a pocket-knife and a document;" the sergeant of police then took the penknife out of his waistcoat pocket; it was an ordinary penknife; I put my hand into his trousers pocket and took from it the document produced and gave it to the police-sergeant.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, being sworn, said: I was out driving with the Queen yesterday; I was sitting with my back to the horses, facing Lady Churchill; when the carriage stopped my attention was attracted by some movements my brother made; they caused me to look round to the side of the carriage where the Queen was sitting; I saw a man's head over the door of the carriage; he had in his right hand a pistol which he was pointing at the Queen's face; the pistol was not quite a foot from the Queen's face; I think the man was at the time holding on to the carriage with his left hand; Prince Arthur pushed the man's hand aside; the pistol dropped on the ground, and the attendants seized the man; I identify the prisoner as the person whom I saw under these circumstances; I had not seen him as we drove in. His Royal Highness having signed his deposition left the court, being again cheered by the audience.

General Hardinge said: I was in attendance yesterday upon the Queen, as equerry; I rode in behind the carriage and alighted from my horse; I saw a commotion about the carriage, and I went to the off side; the prisoner had already been seized; I asked him whether the pistol was loaded; he replied, "You can see that it is not;" I asked him what was the object of his attempt; his reply, the precise terms of which I cannot remember, was an allusion to "English tyranny" and "Irish Fenians," and contained the declaration that he "wished to do it by fright;" I took possession of a document. (Produced).

Sergeant Jackson, after describing the circumstances related above, gave the following additional evidence: When I took the prisoner into custody I asked him how he got there. He said, "I got over the railings at the corner where my coat is hanging; I ran along the side of the wall and in at the gate." He was wearing the jacket in which he now appears; I went to the railings and found the coat produced (an old brown overcoat), and the foot-marks where he had got over the railings; it was fifty paces from the north side; the height of the railing was ten feet; I asked the prisoner if the pistol was loaded; he said "no, because it's broken;" he added that he had broken it one evening in his room when trying if it would go off, but he thought it would do as well by showing the pistol, as that would compel Her Majesty to sign the document which he had with him, and the prisoners would be restored to their wives and families. He repeatedly said "I wish to God I had succeeded, then they might have done with me as they would." I took him to King Street Police Station; he there made a statement to Superintendent Mott; it was to the effect that he had intended to present the petition at the Cathedral on Tuesday, when her Majesty would have been surrounded by her Ministers; he had pen and ink in his pocket for Her Majesty to sign the petition, but the crowd was so great that he could not get near; he gave his name and address, and said he would be 18 next birthday; he was a clerk to an oil and color merchant, Livett Frank & Son, 72 Blackman street, Borough, at a salary of 12 shillings a week; he had not been at work since Monday, not having been well; he lived with his father and mother at 4 Church row, Houndsditch; he said he had bought the pistol on Saturday in the Borough for 4 shillings; the pistol was not loaded, except with some blue greasy paper; I searched him at the station; he had a few slips of paper in his pocket, but no pen and ink.

Arthur Layman, No. 102 High street, Borough, proved the sale to the prisoner of the pistol produced; the prisoner went to Mr. Layman's shop about 2 or 3 o'clock on Saturday, and asked to look at the pistol in the window; the witness thought, but was not quite sure, that the prisoner asked him how to load it; the pistol was not broken when sold to the prisoner; the one now produced was broken.

Mr. Poland. That is the case, and I have now to ask your Worship to commit the prisoner for trial.

The prisoner, having been duly cautioned, made the following statement: "The evidence of the second witness is false when he said that I denied having anything else about me; neither did I make any attempt to escape, except that I tried to prevent myself from being choked by those about me; I did not tell Sergeant Jackson that the coat was hanging, but that it was lying outside; neither did I say that I ran along the wall or by the side of the wall; but when he asked me that I said, 'no, that I ran straight across the yard,' that is all I have to say."

The prisoner said that he had no witnesses to call, and was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

TIGER-HUNTING.

Getting a Living by Slaying the Most Formidable of Beasts.

The following description of hunting "big game," is extracted from a social narrative published in the *Revue Des Deux Mondes*, and translated for the *Eclectic*, entitled "A Frenchman's Voyage Around the World in One Hundred and Twenty Days." The author, while visiting a friend in the interior of the island of Singapore, makes the acquaintance of a French Nimrod. But the writer can tell the story in his own words:

Scarcely had he spoken these words, when from the valley below us came a confused noise of tramping, men's voices, and heavy wheels. "Let us go and see what all this means," said my host; "this commotion is quite unusual." We rapidly went down the hill, and found a European on horseback, a double-barreled gun was slung over his shoulder, and a large pistol tied to a leather thong, hung Arab-fashion, at the side of his saddle. Ten paces behind this person followed several half-naked Malays leading a buffalo harnessed to a cart with primitive wheels, on which lay, stretched out lifeless, three magnificent tigers.

"Hollo! Mr. d'Harnancourt," exclaimed my friend, in French, to the hunter, "that is capital game! What magnificent claws! Where did you kill them? Come and tell us about it over a cup of tea." "I will," replied the horseman, "and with the greatest pleasure, because for six days I have lived on nothing but boiled rice, lizards, and tough parrots. I make one condition though, and that is, instead of tea you will give me one slice of roast beef and a bottle of brandy." John Smith then introduced me to Mr. d'Harnancourt, who seemed to be proud to have a fellow-countryman for a listener. "I must now tell you, sir," he said to me, as soon as we were seated at the table, "how it is that I have such good luck. Yesterday I killed my fortieth tiger. If, more fortunate than I, you are some day so happy as to see France once more, do not forget to mention this number to the lion-hunters of Algeria, and add that I advise them to come here and try their hand. In this neighborhood, at Bengal, and on the Maylay peninsula, they make a great affair of hunting this beast; my friends at St. Hubert take along with them elephants, horses, a hundred Malays or Indians, must have burning of jungles, a great deal of noise, gongs and what not! I hunt in a simpler way, and with uniform success, as you may infer from what you have seen. But, before beginning my story, here is a glass to the prosperity of our dear native land!"

"A week ago I was at Singapore," continued our guest, "when the Rajah of one of the villages of the interior, five miles from here, sent word to me by one of his Malays that for several weeks a tiger had been prowling about his house; he would be greatly indebted to me, I was told, if I could succeed in ridding him of this beast who ate up his workmen, poor Chinese coolies recruited in the opium shops of Singapore, when robbed there of their brains and their money, and from whom were carefully hid the chances of the frightful death to which they were liable. If the carnivora of the archipelago have a decided preference for the flesh of the Chinese, it is because they till the soil nearly naked, thus showing a fair, smooth skin, more appetizing than the oily, bronze-colored skin of the Malays. I started off at once, armed, as usual, with one of Lefaucheux's rifles, and an American six-barreled revolver. As soon as I reached the Rajah's house, guided by his servants, I made a careful reconnoissance, and was soon convinced that the tiger was probably to be found in the middle of a ravine shaped like a reversed tunnel, which, full of rushes and brambles, faced toward a vast rice plantation, where each day a great many natives were at work. Not wishing to expose any one, I sent back my escort; much experience, too, had taught me that for this kind of adventure it is wiser to go alone. It was about midday, and, after two hours' careful search, I discovered at the end of the tunnel the little loophole by which the beast must have entered his den.

"I capped both barrels and crawled inside the jungle—when I saw him ten steps in front of me. Wily, and on the alert, he came toward me, but, fortunately for your humble servant, with the glare of the sun directly in his eyes. Without waiting a second I aimed and fired, and ran to him with my revolver, for I was quite satisfied that a conical ball, fired straight in his face had finished him, and I was not mistaken; he was dead, and I didn't even have the trouble to despatch him.

"Two days later, when about to start off again, another native Chief sent word to me that one of his Malays had been carried off and devoured by a tiger, just as the poor creature, chased by a crocodile, had forded a river bordered with briers and mango trees. I had the place pointed out to me at once, and I found without difficulty, in a neighboring jungle, the entrance to a den, where, in all probability, the beast was still digesting his meal. I ought to tell you, for perhaps therein lies the secret of my uniform success, that I never hunt in the clothes I now have on. I am not so simple as that. I have a tiger-skin costume, into which I creep as into a sack whenever I hunt. Besides, these red, and, alas! already white hairs that are flowing over my shoulders, I spread out over my face, so that nothing of my skin shall be seen; eyes, however, are as much as possible on the alert to discover in the clear gaze of the animal the exact moment when he is about to spring upon me. As is my custom, I waited perfectly still until noon—the hour at which every living creature sleeps in our burning latitudes. It had rained hard during the night, and, as the entrance to the jungle was very narrow, I had to creep along in the mud on my knees. I thus crawled for six mortal minutes, suffocating, because it was necessary to hold my breath, which, through fatigue, had become noisy and broken, and worried by my tiger-skin coat, which, heavy as lead, noisily crushed against the bending twigs that hemmed me in. With perspiration streaming from my forehead, and making my hair stick to my face so that I could scarcely see, I decided to pause for a moment; but just then my elbows struck against some dry twigs which, in breaking, make a slight noise. At the same instant, fifteen paces in front of me, I heard a suspicious sound. There could be no mistake; the tiger was there! Fortunately, in going toward the centre of the place, the rushes being higher, offered me some protection. I profited by this to get ready, and, advancing five paces further, I found myself in the middle of the thicket—face to face with my tiger. There he was crouched like a cat in a huge nest, his four paws bent under him, and so completely at the mercy of my gun, that for a second I amused myself by looking at him and wondering what his thoughts could be at seeing so suddenly appeared before him, on his two hind legs, a creature with a model skin just like his own. Well, gentlemen, I am sure the animal was neither frightened nor angry; he was under the spell of a downright, almost comic, bewilderment. He never got over his astonishment, for, discharging my piece, down he went, quite dead."

"No one can imagine," continued Mr. d'Harnancourt, swallowing, one after another, several glasses of brandy, "the strange sounds which are awakened at midday in the apparently deserted but only sleeping country, by the sudden report of a fowling piece. Parrots, huge hornbills, and monkeys, give screams of terror, as if I were wringing their necks all at once; they sometimes follow me for an hour—the former with their screeches, the latter making faces at me. It is of no use for me to assume a friendly attitude; sometimes great monkeys pelt me with a perfect rain of cocoanuts. In the midst of the tumult caused by the report of my gun, I seemed to distinguish a singular noise. Was it a frightened buffalo running away, or some great boa put to flight by the explosion? I cannot say, but, with my revolver in my hand, I kept a sharp lookout on all sides, until I was safe from surprise. I then returned to the Rajah to tell him to send some men to get the dead tiger. They came back three hours after starting, assuring me, with confusion, that they could not find the place where I knew I had left him dead. I easy guessed the reason; they were afraid to go into the den without me, and, calling them a pack of cowards, I appointed a rendezvous for the next day, in order to show them the way. The Arabs of Algeria look upon lion-killers as gods or sorcerers; but the Malays are not so credulous. In answer to my reproaches, they assured me that if I would give them my gun, they would do the same thing without my help. What, indeed, could they do with only their creeses and their naked breasts, against so formidable an animal as the tiger. A single glance at their glossy, strong-smelling skins is enough to give him an appetite at once. Under my fantastic disguise, perhaps these fierce animals detect, to their astonishment, only a European odor. We Europeans have, no doubt, a peculiar *sui generis* flavor of our own, and we never quite get rid of it. Take, for example, the buffaloes from this archipelago, from the interior, and especially those not tamed. The Malays may pass for a hundred times under their noses, and these animals take no notice of them; but if a European, even disguised even with a Malay smock-frock, comes within 1,000 yards of them, they at once become infuriated, and with inflamed eyes and ears alert rush upon him to trample him under foot, or toss him on the points of their gigantic horns. When I am chased by wild buffaloes, I just climb a tree and let them pass by. I can conquer them as easily as I can bring down a tiger, but I cannot bear to kill these animals, which, once tamed, are very useful in farming, and quite gentle with children, who may play under their legs without the slightest fear of harm. A little girl of 5 years may safely lead a herd of 100 of these horrible-looking and and powerful beasts, but I defy ten Malays to do the same thing.

"I beg to be excused for this digression, and I will now relate my third and last capture.

"About half an hour after sunrise, about thirty of us left without any noise or serious demonstration of any kind. I soon found the dense jungle which I had entered on the night before, and pointed it out to the men. All at once, on the spot where my knees had indented the damp earth, I saw footprints that were not there on the night before. 'Take care,' I called out to my followers, 'the den seems to be inhabited; perhaps there is another tiger in it.' It was 10 o'clock, and much too early for me to wish to ascertain the facts of the case. So I sent back the Malays and advised them to join me again at 5 o'clock in the morning. You may think that I could have set fire to the brush, and thus compel any animal inside to come out or be roasted; but in so doing I should have lost my trophy of the day before, and fifty piastres to boot.

"You are aware," continued Mr. d'Harnancourt, "that the English Government of this colony gives me this price for every tiger's head which I bring in. It is none too much as it is, for risking life in this way. Alas! I have no other string to my bow; and for all that, if I can succeed in taking twenty tigers a year, I can live quite comfortable on the 1,000 piasters or 5,000 francs that my hunting yields me. Moreover, the rich residents generally give me a supplementary reward, when, like to-day, I return to Singapore with several tigers, and, I trust, Mr. Smith, that you will remind your friends of the custom."

"I will mention it to them as soon as we get back," answered my host, "and you may consider the matter settled."

"After the men had left," continued the narrator, "I took off my citizen's clothes, and, leaving them in a bundle at the entrance of the den, I put on my disguise; I also pulled my hair over my eyes, and, hiding a couple of hundred of paces off, among some banana trees, I covered myself with some of the largest leaves and decided to remain until noon. You, Mr. Smith, knowing as you must know how irresistable sleep is here, the moment a person gives himself up to it, will understand me when I tell you that, oppressed with the intense heat which was much increased by the costume I wore, I soon fell into a profound slumber. I would probably have remained in this torpor until nightfall, had it not been for the irritation of some ants crawling in my ear. It is lucky for me that, on coming to my senses, my attention was directed to the jungle and that I instantly understood the critical position I was in. I saw crouched down by my clothes, a splendid tiger, no doubt waiting for my coat, hat, and vest to assume the form of a man, that he might tear them to pieces. What was to be done? I got up as quietly as possible, noiselessly disengaging myself from the banana leaves that covered me, but not quite successfully. Startled by this movement of mine, the tiger started up, and I was not thrown down and crushed the instant I regained my feet, because he came to a halt ten paces from me, quite at a loss to know what manner of being he looked upon, and struck with astonishment at my singular appearance. I thus had just time enough to break his jaw and skull as usual by a shot thrown in at very close quarters. A few minutes later the men, one by one, arrived frightened at the report of my gun. Nothing in the world would induce them to venture, without me, into the den, which, as you see, was well inhabited; they were willing enough to follow me. I found the tiger I had killed the day before, and with my double booty started off for a triumphal entrance into Singapore, when I had the pleasure of meeting you."

I heartily congratulated my countryman upon his success, and begged him to tell me how he came to take up his abode on this island.

"Listen to my story, which is a very short one," continued Mr. d'Harnancourt, proceeding to empty the bottle before him. "I am the son of a cavalry officer of the First Imperial Guard. My father, having been taken prisoner by the Russians, managed to escape from Siberia, and took refuge in America. After the peace he stayed there, in order not to be obliged to draw his sword in the service of the restoration. Alas! he married, and I use this expression of regret because the fruit of this union was the wanderer, without house or home, whom you see before you. My mother died first, while I was still a child, and, although she had caused to be engraved upon her tombstone, by way of epitaph, this pathetic invitation addressed to my father—'I wait for you'—it was not until fifteen years afterward that the latter answered the summons. This was too soon, for I was left quite alone in the world, and, instead of seeking some decent employment, I abandoned myself to the only passion I ever had,—a passion for continually roving from place to place. I have hunted for nearly thirty years, following the trail of the bison over the prairies of the far West, or the scent of blue foxes in the frozen regions of the Arctic Pole. I at last gave way to the desire, staved off for a long time, to see Europe again, and to the secret longing, perhaps to find a ready-made family in France. A year ago, I embarked at San Francisco for Hong Kong, in the hope of getting, at this port, a cheap passage to Marseilles. My evil star decided quite differently, for I was wrecked in a terrible typhoon upon the reefs of the island of Formosa. I was the only one of the passengers or crew who escaped death. So I lived with the natives of this coast about two months, imprisoned in a pagoda. I was indeed a prisoner, for each time I attempted to make an expedition into the interior, I was taken before the Chinese authorities, and was very plainly given to understand by my keepers, the Bronzes, by means of a significant gesture, that if I tried it again I would have my head chopped off. One day an English Captain, who, having providentially lost his bearings, had wandered to this coast, had pity upon me, and offered me a free passage as far as Singapore. Just think how glad I was! When I got here, I found that the Government of the colony offered fifty piasters for the head of every tiger killed. There were so many of these animals, so I was told, that every day some man was eaten by them. I therefore decided to settle on this island, which was so full of game, and which paid so well. I have been here six months now, trying to make money enough to take me to France some day, and especially to Algeria, where I have a great desire to measure my skill and bravery with its greatest lion-hunters."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FLURRY.

What London Papers say of Secretary Fish's Reply.

From the London Times.

Nothing could be more absurd than an abandonment of our position because the Ministry have received a civil reply from Washington. It is supposed that what we wanted was an angry reply, and that, having failed in provoking one, we yield at once and admit the American case without further question? The negotiation of the Treaty of Washington has not given us an exalted notion of diplomacy, but we have comforted ourselves by thinking that it was only to amateur diplomatists that our interests at Washington were confided; if, however, the diplomatists at Paris can really believe that we will submit to the authority of the arbitrators on the question of indirect damages because we have received a soft answer, we shall be tempted to give up diplomacy altogether. We do not intend to pay anything in respect of consequential damages; and the reason why we cannot consent to go on with the arbitration, if the claim for consequential damages be pressed, is that it is neither just to ourselves, nor to the Tribunal before which we should appear, to allow a question to be argued which we insist is not within the reference, and any determination of which we are determined beforehand to treat as a nullity. This is our position, and it cannot be too clearly understood. What may be the result of the difficulty we know not, and it does not rest with ourselves; but it never shall be laid to our charge hereafter that the Treaty of Washington was abortive because we did not make our meaning plain when the question of its construction arose.

From the London Morning Post.

If Mr. Fish's despatch should, as is alleged, contain a positive refusal to withdraw the claims for indirect damage, Her Majesty's Government will have to determine the most important point whether, under those circumstances, they will refuse to proceed to arbitration. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this question, and it is needless to say it is one which should not be hastily or impulsively answered. Generally speaking, when a difference of opinion arises respecting the interpretation of a treaty, some sovereign is requested to arbitrate between the contracting parties. But to such a course in this present instance there is precisely the same objection that there is to allowing the matter in difference to be decided by the Tribunal of Arbitration. We never intended, and never could have intended, to leave as an open question our liability to pay an indemnity of some hundreds of millions, and we may therefore object to place it in the power of any sovereign in the world to say that such liability may possibly exist. No State ever refers to another State to determine whether it should be seriously crippled, and consequently this mode of arranging the difficulty is impossible. To quote an American expression, the English nation has "put its foot down," and declares that in no event will it be responsible for the expenses entailed by the prolongation of the war alleged to have been caused by the departure of the Alabama and her sister cruisers from English ports. This is well known to the American people and to the American Government. We do not like the idea of going to an arbitration with the assurance that we will not comply with the decision of the tribunal if such decision should be monstrously and flagrantly unjust; but if, after that declaration on our part, the United States should be willing to proceed, in the hope of obtaining compensation for direct damages, there might, perhaps, be no real inconvenience in allowing the arbitration to proceed.

A Remarkable Smuggling Scheme.

From the New York Tribune, March 14.

The low prices of silks, laces, velvets, kid gloves, and alpacas in some of our large cities during the past year have occasioned considerable surprise among leading importers, who have been at a loss to discover the sources from which goods were obtained at such apparently ruinous rates. Kid gloves have been retailed at $1 a pair which generally cost at wholesale $1.50. Silks were retailed at $2 which leading importers could not place in stock at that figure. The rumor that a band of smugglers had been carrying on business upon a large scale has been circulated, but the men engaged in the traffic and their plan of operation have hitherto eluded detection. It is now alleged that a wealthy clique has been engaged for a year in running goods into the United States from the British Provinces. Their mode of operation is said to be as follows: The goods bought in Europe are shipped to Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., or Montreal. The light Canadian duties are paid and the goods released from bond. The merchandise is then divided into small lots and taken to St. Stephen, N. B., in trunks. St. Stephen is directly opposite Calais, Me., and separated from it by the St. Croix River. Two bridges afford communication between the towns. Between Calais and Bangor is a wide strip of barren country, across which a stage conveys passengers and baggage for about forty miles. United States Customs officers are stationed upon the route, and occasionally overhaul the stage and examine the baggage. As the chances of getting away with smuggled goods out of Calais are small, the United States Customs authorities do not examine baggage coming across the bridges from St. Stephen into Calais; but, should the parties owning it continue their trip into the United States by stage *via* Bangor, or by steamer *via* Portland, the baggage is examined, and, if no dutiable goods are found, a pass is pasted upon the trunk, and the Customs officers at Portland or Bangor do not again examine it. The band of smugglers, it is said, taking advantage of this system, bring a trunk filled with ordinary baggage into Calais, and, having had it examined and pass pasted upon it, substitute another trunk, filled with costly dutiable goods, and, having transferred the pass, continue the journey into the States without fear of detection. A different person is employed each time, so as not to awaken suspicion on the part of the examining officers.

When the goods are safely in the United States they are sent to different cities and sold at a figure considerably below the ruling prices. Large quantities, it is claimed, have been sold at Boston, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, and Chicago. New York has been left out to a certain extent, on account of the danger, arising from the great number of Customs detectives here. It is estimated that several hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been brought in through this channel during the last year. These goods are nearly all bought in Europe, by different men in business in Montreal, St. John's and Halifax, and the smugglers have thus covered their tracks in an adroit manner. Howard in Halifax and Duffres, it is asserted, have thus contributed to the kid glove, silk, and velvet trade. Many other Dominion dealers might be mentioned as connected with this business. Richard Story, well known in Gloucester and Boston, is alleged to be at the head of this smuggling scheme, and as he has been in the Provinces rather extensively for the past year, and sometimes, it is further alleged, under assumed names, the theory seems plausible. An enormous profit must have been realized by the men engaged in this gigantic smuggling scheme, even at the low prices at which they have sold many of their wares.

—An unique and charming work of musical art is now on exhibition at Providence, R. I. It consists of a square, French gilt vase filled with a large bouquet of rich and beautiful flowers, perched upon the topmost part of which is a song bird of brilliant and glossy purple plumage, that by a mechanical arrangement concealed in the vase, can be made to turn its head from side to side, flutter its tail, open its bill and warble forth melodious notes sweet as those of the mocking bird and almost as natural. It is designed for a table or mantel ornament for the parlor, and is of European construction.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing March 18. The famous
Wallace Sisters,
(Jennie, Minnie, and Maude),
Vaudeville and Comedy Troupe, 21 artists, and full orchestra. Monday, and till further notice, "CINDERELLA; or, The Lover, The Lackey, and The Little Glass Slipper." Jennie Wallace as Dandini, Geo. K. Fortescue as Clorinda. Also, a brilliant Olio. Chaste! Elegant! Recherche!

POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE
OF THE GREATEST LIVING INTERPRETER OF SHAKSPEARE,
Charlotte Cushman
IN TWO
Farewell Recitals!
WEST SIDE.
TUESDAY NIGHT (Union Park Congregational Church),
Merchant of Venice!
Miscellaneous Readings!
TICKETS FOR SALE AT Horton's Library, 539 West Lake-st; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; and Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.
SOUTH SIDE.
THURSDAY NIGHT (Michigan-av. Baptist Church)
MACBETH!
In which MISS CUSHMAN acts the Murder and Sleep-walking Scenes, she being the first reader to attempt to render them.
TICKETS FOR SALE TO-DAY at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st., and Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.
Admission $1; reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
Last Lecture of the Season.
TO-NIGHT,
THEODORE TILTON
Will close the Course with his bold and brilliant lecture on
"HOME, SWEET HOME."
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 312 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; and at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

The Young People's Association
announces a
Grand Organ, Orchestral and Vocal
CONCERT,
At PLYMOUTH CHURCH, cor. Wabash av. and Eldridge Court,
Tuesday Evening, March 19, 1872,
Under the direction of Mr. I. V. Flagler, organist, assisted by Vaas' full orchestra, and the following artists: Mrs. L. E. Swallow, Soprano; Mrs. F. B. Brewer, Alto; Mr. R. Alex Bischoff, Tenore; Mr. George H. Iott, Basso.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, without extra charge, can be had at Plymouth Church (Eldridge Court entrance), at Lyon & Healy's, cor. Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.; at Stearns' book store, 154 Twenty-sixth-st.; and on the West Side, at Lyon & Healy's, 287 West Madison-st. Season tickets can be exchanged for Reserved seats at above places.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Unparalleled and unprecedented success of
THE LITTLE FRAUDS!
Harrigan and Hart.
JOHN GARTH, ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
And the irresistible QUARTETTE—Harrigan, Hart, Price, and Arlington.
A monster, mirth-provoking bill of fun. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.
MONDAY, March 18—Engagement for six nights and two Matinees, of the beautiful and gifted American actress,
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
In the great English Drama,
Will Hatley, or Faithful to the Last.
With magnificent scenery and effects.

CENTRAL HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.
PROF. MACALLISTER,
The Great Wizard, will appear on MONDAY EVENING, March 18, in a startling programme of Magic from the World of Wonder. Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Prices of Admission—Parquet and Dress Circle, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Get your reserved seats at ticket office during the day. Doors open at 7, performance at 8.
ARNOLD JONES, Bus. Agt.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Country and City Merchants
Will bear in mind that in the future, as in the past, our AUCTION SALES of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Will be held EVERY WEDNESDAY throughout the year, at 9½ a. m., and Dealers can always rely upon finding us on our regular day with a stock that, for QUANTITY, QUALITY, and VARIETY, can be shown by no other Dealer.
Catalogues for the Sale of Wednesday, March 20, now ready. EIGHT HUNDRED CASES UP.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Special Auction Sale
On THURSDAY, March 21, at 9½ a. m., of
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,
Lounges, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, and twenty Crates Crockery in open lots.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED.

HORSES WANTED.
The Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, desires to buy in open market, commencing immediately, 325 CAVALRY HORSES.
The horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh, and good condition, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, and from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.
A fair price will be paid for each horse according to its value.
Any number from one upward will be received, until the required number is purchased.
By authority of the Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.
L. C. EASTON,
Dep'ty Q. M. Gen'l U. S. Army, C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.
OFFICE C. Q. M. DEPT. MO., FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, March 14, 1872.

SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE.

Celebration of Its Establishment by the Chicago Workingmen's Union.

Addresses by Prominent Members.

The Chicago Workingmen's Union celebrated the anniversary of the establishment of the *Societe Internationale*, yesterday afternoon. The Globe Theatre was the place of meeting, and about four hundred persons were present. On the stage were seated half-a-dozen men, officers of the society, one of whom had pinned to the lappel of his coat a piece of red ribbon about an inch square. Pendant from one of the gallery boxes was a red flag, with a white fringe, on which was inscribed in German and English, "Working-men of all Nations Be United." The audience was composed solely of workingmen, well dressed and well-behaved.

The assemblage was called to order about half-past 3 o'clock by Mr. Zimpel, who assumed the Presidential chair, and stated the object of the meeting to be "the celebration of the anniversary of the establishmdnt of Communism, the contradiction of the lies circulated by the press, and to become acquainted with their fellow-workingmen."

Mr. Carl Klings was introduced, and spoke in German. He gave a history of the Commune and justified the conduct of the Paris mob. The statements about their cruelty to prisoners, he said, were erroneous. The circumstances had been exaggerated by the newspapers, so as to make them appear in a false light before the world. The Versailles Government murdered all the Communists they captured, and the hostages held by the latter were only killed in a moment of despair, when every hope of success had vanished. Only 142 houses had been burned in Paris, a portion being destroyed by the artillery of the Versailists, and the others by the Communists, "as a matter for defence." The speaker abused the press, saying the capitalists purchased its influence to further their own interests, and to keep the working-man down. He alluded to the Franco-Prussian war, claiming that it was provoked by the ruling classes in order to get rid of the working men, who were becoming too strong and powerful.

Mr. Egar then addressed the meeting in Swedish, saying that when the Internationals ruled there would be peace on earth and good will toward all men.

Mr. Trainer was the next speaker. He said the Communists had not alone to work against capital and the press, but against working men, many of whom did not understand what the International wanted; did not know their own interests. The Internationals desired that all men should get a fair and just price for their labor. It would require much time to fix the principles of the society in the minds of all, but they would ultimately be successful. Opposition was good, because it unfolded weak points. Society could not be reformed at once, nor could the workingmen obtain their rights immediately. They should become better educated and learn to take care of their interests. They should know how to use their votes. He counselled them to continue the "noble work," not to get tired out, and their children, if not they, would reap the reward.

Mr. Crouse invited all workingmen present to become members of the organization. He admonished them to study hard so as to be able to meet the arguments of educated people, who would crush them if they could. They had been a ball in the hands of the politicians long enough, but should be so no more, as they had derived no benefits from the Government nor exercised their proper influence in the legislative halls.

Mr. Thomas Watson was the next speaker. He said they were told much about freedom, and being brothers and equals, but he considered that it was much easier to preach than to practice. That they lived in an age of freedom was true, but there were forms of slavery worse than that from which the black men had been released. There were thousands of white slaves, who spent their whole lives putting money into the pockets of a few, and were worn off in old age than in youth. [Applause.] What they desired to know was, is this state of things to continue? If it was not, the workingmen should embrace the principles embodied in the International Union. They intended to become sons of God, and did not propose to serve the devil any longer. There should be an individual Government. He loved Republicanism, not because it was the best, but because it was one step further on the ladder of progress. [Applause.] Under the coming individual Government a man would be known for his worth—by his brains, and not by the amount of money he has at his back. True merit will be appreciated. The action of the Paris Communists was to be deplored. Although the International had been apparently stricken down, its principles lived and could not die. All were aware that there had ever existed a chasm between capital and labor. The object of the International was not only to bridge that chasm by making every man his own master, and giving him the true value of his labor, but also to obtain for every workingman his real political position as an individual and as a man. He contended that any society, by whatever name it may be called, which sought to bring about this, was worthy of support. They had been ridiculed and abused, and he called upon them as honest men, and as fellow beings, to take hold of the work, to unite, and try to make the world a little better than it is at present.

Speeches were made by several others, after which the meeting adjourned.

IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT.

Bishop Foley's Lecture on St. Patrick.

Bishop Foley addressed a large audience, last evening, at the Jesuit Church, taking as his theme the life of St. Patrick, and the lessons to be learned from it. Before the commencement of the lecture there was a charming organ solo, and the principal soprano sang *a tempo*, that melody dear to every Irish heart, "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." The address was delivered, in full canonicals, from the pulpit in front of the sanctuary. The text was the following, from John 15, 16: "You have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and have appointed you, that you go forth, and bring forth fruit, and your fruit shall remain."

"And whatsoever you will ask the Father in my name I will give it to you." The reverend speaker alluded first to the Apostles, and said that they were generally from the humblest walks of life. Their business was to go forth and disseminate the lessons of their divine master. St. Patrick was of humble origin. The circumstances of his childhood were briefly related, but the place of his birth was not mentioned. Details were given in succession of his life of slavery in Ireland, his long years spent in fitting himself for his work of evangelization, and his subsequent return to those who had caused his early suffering. Ireland yielded to his influence without resistance. This was owing to the miraculous works which he did. They gave up their own religion, and adopted the Christian religion at his preaching. After the land was converted, he established schools, which became celebrated throughout Europe. Thousands flocked to them. A priesthood was educated which spread itself all over the continent, and became famous for establishing schools and monasteries. Some of them were made Bishops, and Irish names are still to be found in nearly every country in Europe. The circumstances of the life of the Saint were not minutely related, but his many virtues were extolled, and the lesson to be drawn from them duly inculcated. St. Patrick entered upon his career at 30, and died at the advanced age of 120 years. The lecture closed with some words of advice to the Bishop's flock. The evening closed with a brief service, during which some excellent music was given by the choir.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees—Special Assessments—The Fifty-first Street Sewer Matter Finally Settled.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The following assessments were confirmed:

For grading and ditching Seventy-fifth street, from State street to Lake Michigan	$2,000
For grading and macadamizing Hyde Park avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-seventh street	19,500
For sidewalk on Cottage Grove avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-fourth street	300
For grading Seventy-fourth street, from State street to Cottage Grove avenue	550
For sidewalk on the west side of Hyde Park avenue from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-seventh streets	280
For sidewalk on west side of Michigan avenue from Forty-seventh street to Transit Company's Railroad	730
For sidewalk on the north side of Forty-first street from Indiana avenue to Vincennes avenue	650
For sidewalks on both sides of Indiana avenue from Forty-seventh to Fifty first street	2,000
For grading and ditching Jefferson street from Hyde Park avenue to Oak street	700
For sidewalk on north side of Fifty-fifth street from Washington avenue to Frederick place	216
For side drain on Fifty-seventh street from Washington avenue to Hyde Park avenue	600
Total	$27,546

FIFTY-FIRST STREET SEWER.

The Finance Committee, in connection with the Park Commissioners and the contractors, Messrs. Beatty & Barker, have decided that the sewer is to be finished, the contractors to be paid all arrears, and to have allowed as extras the advanced cost of materials and labor over the prices of October last, when the work was stopped.

RESOLUTIONS

It was resolved to permit Charles Creighton to move his house from Fifty-ninth to Seventieth street.

Also, that the Superintendent advertise for proposals to grade, ditch, and culvert Forty-eighth street, from Madison avenue to Cottage Grove avenue.

Also, that the Captain of Police collect, receipt for, and pay over to the Town Treasurer all fines imposed by Justices of the Peace for the violation of the town ordinances.

Also, that the fine imposed by Justice Sinclair on Michael Philborn of $50, on 22d January, for resisting an officer, be enforced, and collected immediately.

KENWOOD ARTESIAN WELL.

Mr. Hale reported having struck a supply of lake water at a depth of 85 feet, near the corner of State and Washington streets, Chicago, and that he hoped to strike the same vein at Kenwood, and if so, solve the problem of supplying Hyde Park with water; so

It was resolved that the Committee on Public Grounds be authorized to test the experiment and the extent of the supply of lake water at the Kenwood artesian well, according to their judgment in the matter.

Adjourned to Saturday, April 6.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

The Cushman Readings.

Chicago will be favored this week with two more readings from Charlotte Cushman, the distinguished *tragedienne*. To-morrow evening she will read selections from the "Merchant of Venice," and several poems, among which are the *De Profundis* of Mrs. Browning, and the pathetic ballad, *Betsy and I are Out*. On Thursday night she will read "Macbeth" at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. To-night she gives this magnificent drama in Milwaukee.

Run Over and Killed.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Neil Cameron, aged 13 years, was run over and instantly killed by switch engine No. 12 of the Michigan Central Railroad. The accident occurred near the Eighteenth street crossing. It is said that the boy, in company with some others, was playing upon the track, and the locomotive backed down upon him unperceived. The Coroner was notified and proceeded to where the remains lay, at No. 222 South Park avenue, but, being unable to procure witnesses, was obliged to adjourn the inquest until this morning. Deceased was a step-son of Charles Doyle.

A Saloon Riot.

John O'Hara, whose brains were temporarily usurped by whiskey, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, entered the saloon, corner of Lake and Union streets, and meeting with some fellows similarly afflicted, inaugurated a grand row. O'Hara, during the *melee*, received an ugly gash on the forehead from a broken beer glass, propelled by an unknown hand. The police were called in to quell the disturbance, and arrested the wounded man, together with a couple of men named Madden and Davis. Dr. Dunne sewed up O'Hara's cut, and pronounces the wound to be rather serious. The affair will be tried in the West Side Police Court this morning.

St. Patrick's Day Exercises.

The procession of the Irish civic and military bodies will start on their line of march in the neighborhood of 10 o'clock this morning. Companies and societies will form as laid down by the Chief Marshal in the programme already given. Aids are requested to be promptly on hand in order that no time may be lost in moving, as the route is somewhat extended. No straggling will be tolerated by the officers.

The Irish Literary Association banquet and ball will commence at half-past 8 o'clock this evening, in Martine's Academy, on Ada street. The various Committees are requested to be on hand early, in order that confusion may be avoided. Those who have not yet purchased tickets can have them from the Secretary at the door. The order of exercises, as published yesterday morning, will be strictly adhered to. It should have been announced that Jeremiah Mahoney, Principal of the Wells School, is to read an original poem. The event will undoubtedly be the most enjoyable of the season.

The Labor Market—A Warning.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The most careless observer cannot but be struck with that which is plausible to all: that there is a greater amount of labor in the market than there is any demand for, or than, in all probability, will be required. And every day brings a greater influx of strangers, expectant and eager for work, but not able to obtain it, and are thus reduced to a most deplorable condition. I myself am acquainted with families who have been induced to break up the homes of their childhood, and leave their fatherland to come to this city, thinking to better their condition, who have been miserably disappointed. Of course, persons in comfortable positions, who feel not the distress, will say they ought to have remained at home; but it is clear to every thinking mind that, by bringing to bear upon a community certain plausible and pleasing arguments, great numbers will be swayed by them. In the knowledge of this fact, certain men, as individuals or companies, have heralded it through the papers, not only of this country, but specially in England, to my own knowledge, that there is an unlimited demand for labor in this city. One paper, to give greater force to the advertisement, and as an illustration of the great demand for labor, stated that even women were carrying the hod for bricklayers, and doing all kinds of labor, there being such a scarcity of men. This was followed up by an account of the great wages given to all willing to work. Now, men who understand mankind better than they know the truth, understand the effect this will produce, and certain agents and companies are reaping a golden harvest.

A man who tells us a lie personally, we detest; but, when men live by becoming public liars, and proclaiming, with the most barefaced audacity, from the housetops, that which is blighting with a bitter curse thousands of honest men, they are so far beneath contempt that language fails to give them a name. Now, if it were necessary, I could give the names of many families who broke up good homes, and are now destitute and in debt; and a great number of young men, who left good situations in England, and have had to sell and pawn their clothes and all they had to get a small sum to take them to the railway to work as laborers; and many others who have no money to support them here, or any means of getting away. What they are to do, God knows. Now, there are certain limits to which human suffering can go, and no further, and, as there are thousands from all parts of the world coming to this city (I myself know hundreds who intend to come from England, through the advertisements of those vampires), unless there be some effort made to stay them, the well-being of the community, may be endangered. What I would humbly suggest, to counteract the wide-spread and growing evil, is this, that some official notice should be published, advising people to stay away and giving a true account of things as they are. Yours truly,

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
No. 78 Sherman street.

Exorbitant Increase in Rents.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have waited patiently for a more competent champion to take up the cudgel in defence of the many thousands who are compelled to submit to the unreasonable and extortionate demands of landlords. As an example, I quote my personal experience: I have occupied my present quarters, in the vicinity of Twelfth street and Centre avenue, for more than two years, at a rental of $35 per month, and could have secured a lease for any number of years. The price now demanded for this barn-like habitation is $80 per month,—an increase of more than 130 per cent. In consideration of the scarcity of cottage-houses, no reasonable person would object to a moderate increase in rent, if left in quiet possession. But when landlords become so dangerously affected with the insane desire to accumulate wealth through the misfortunes of their fellow-man, when the outside barbarians opened their big hearts and poured relief in every form into our stricken city, would it not be a charity to check the contagion by prescribing an alterative that would restore them to sanity, that they may no longer be a terror to the thousands of poor, houseless sinners who are seeking habitations? But what the remedy might be and how it could be administered, is what I am anxious to learn. Can THE TRIBUNE throw any light on the matter? SHYLOCK.

CHICAGO, March 16.

ANSWER.—No, we cannot. If there are more people than houses, rents will rise, and will stay up till the demand is met by a corresponding supply.

Biddle & Boyd.

Business is rapidly making its way into the burnt district by the most convenient avenue of approach. The young and enterprising wholesale cloth house of Biddle & Boyd is permanently located at No. 274 East Madison street, between the bridge and Market street. The firm are in the full tide of success, having a good store, centrally located, easy of access, with a full line of goods suitable for the merchant tailoring trade. Their assortment of cloths, cassimeres, coatings, and vestings cannot be excelled by any house in the trade, all of which they offer at the lowest market rates.

A Good Timekeeper.

Watch No. 1,894, Stem-Winder,—bearing trade-mark "Frederick Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.) has been carried by me six months; its total variation from mean time being 8 seconds.—H. COTTRELL, No. 138 Fulton street, N. Y.

What is Paid for Fashion—Enamelling the Face and the Results.

From the Louisville Ledger.

A lady in Louisville paid $75, we are told, for having her face enamelled for the ball given at the Galt House to the Grand Duke Alexis. The enamel was warranted to last three days, and so it did. The lady was taken ill upon her return home from the ball, her face became greatly swollen, the most acute pain succeeded, and it was only by the employment of the best medical skill that her life was saved. This statement we have from an undoubted source.

But the case of this lady is not so bad as that of another Louisville lady who became enamored of the odious fashion of enamelling the face. She visited another city, far to the eastward, some five months ago, for the sole purpose of having her face enamelled according to the latest Parisian mode. She had heard that a noted Parisian was engaged in the enamelling business at the city in question, and to him she went upon her arrival. For the sum of $500 he agreed to enamel her face so scientifically that the enamel would remain unchanged for three years, and a year or two longer if extra care was taken in washing the face according to his prescribed method. The devotee of fashion concluded the bargain, and paid $300 of the sum named, the balance to be paid in yearly instalments, divided into three years.

The lady received the enamel and returned to her home in this city. Since her return she has disappeared from society. There was so much poison in the enamel that its effects were almost immediately developed in the almost total paralysis of the facial nerves, and what was once a truly beautiful face is to-day a distorted, disfigured, and ulcerous one.

The lady's beauty has disappeared forever, and if her physicians succeed in saving her life they will have accomplished more than they had a right to hope for. Her eyes are terribly inflamed and disfigured, and the sight of them fast failing.

A Mother Kills Her Infant.

The Cameron (Penn.) *Herald* gives the following shocking affair: On Friday last, the 1st instant, Mrs. Sarah Meyers, wife of Theodore Meyers, living at Brown's Mill, on Bennett's Branch, about six miles up from Driftwood, killed her infant son, aged 9 months, by roasting and boiling him alive. It appears that on Friday Mrs. Meyers went out to one of her neighbors, and on returning to the house she picked up the youngest child and put him on top of the hot stove; after holding him there a moment she took him up and put him into a large dish of boiling apple-sauce, crowded the babe down into the dish and held him there; she then turned the child over and pushed him down into the boiling sauce again, thus boiling him on both sides. The other children, scared by the screams of their little brother, ran to the mill and told the men at work there what their mother was doing, and they hurried to the house as fast as possible, but not in time to save the life of the child. It had been literally roasted and boiled alive, and died before medical aid could be obtained. It is alleged that Mrs. Myers is subject to fits of insanity, and that it was while she was in one of these fits that she committed the unnatural and horrible deed.

—A willow tree in New London about to be cut down to make room for the new hotel, was grown from a shoot taken from a tree at the tomb of Napoleon, on the island of St. Helena, and was brought there by Captain James Smith, over thirty years ago.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Inquiries from Missouri in Regard to Orchard and Tree Planting—Alsike Clover—Preparation of the Soil—Time of Plowing—Seeding—To the Boys and Girls—Coming Events.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 16.

ORCHARD AND TREE PLANTING.

COLE CAMP, Mo., March 4.

RURAL—SIR: I have left Northern Illinois for a home in Central Missouri, and find that I need a little of your kindly counsel. The change of climate, distant markets, and crops new to me, put me out of my regular habits, and thoughts, and actions, and I feel the need of advice.

I have selected a high piece of land for my orchard, with a gradual slope to the northwest. The soil is gravelly, and needs no other drainage. The remainder of the farm slopes to the southeast, and is a black, loamy soil. For the orchard I want only a few varieties, and those late keepers, as they are most in demand here. I think five varieties enough. (1.)

A select list of peaches for market will also be in order. (2.)

What grapes shall I plant for the St. Louis and Western market? (3.)

Shall I plant on the gravelly or black soil? (4.)

I intend to plant five acres of timber. You have mentioned larch, ash, and osage-orange; which had I better plant, and what of the ash leaf maple? (5.)

I can obtain apple and peach trees, a few miles distant, at less cost than in Illinois; but the question is, Will they be as suitable, on account of the climate? (6.)

Would the Norway spruce, Austrian, Scotch, and white pine do here; and would you advise me to get small plants, or those larger that have been transplanted? If the small ones would do, I would prefer them, as they cost so much less, and I can grow them myself.

(7.) What do you think of a hedge of honey-locust for this location?

(8.) I intend to try a few swarms of bees. Money is not abundant, and I want to go sure, if slow. I am making a home, not a place to sell; a home that shall be pleasant and self-supporting with the labor of myself and family. Of course, we cannot do without THE TRIBUNE and it comes a regular and welcome visitor. H. B. G.

(1.) Winesap, Rowles' Janet, Smith's cider, Ben Davis, and Willow Twig will make you a good list. It is probable that the Willow would be the most desirable, on account of its good size, red color, good-shipping, and long-keeping qualities. Your market being mainly West, over long lines of road, you need apples with a thick skin, and not liable to bruise, and, if bruised, inclined to dry rather than to rot. The Winesap, Ben Davis, and Willow are remarkable in this respect. The Rowles' Janet is highly valued, but is so liable to overbear that the fruit is often under size. Under the name of Janneton, it is the most popular apple of Missouri.

(2.) A few of Troth's Early and Early York may be desirable; but the Early Crawford is the great market peach of the southwest, or rather the western, part of the peach district.

(3.) Thus far we have no grape better for market than Concord; yet it has its faults for long journeys. The Ives is a few days earlier, and may be shipped later, but it is less productive and of inferior quality. You had best plant sparingly of grapes.

(4.) Plant on the gravelly soil.

(5.) White ash and osage-orange would probably pay best for timber, though you should have a few thousand larch for fence-posts. You will, of course plant in sheltered bits around the orchard and pasture. The black soil will be best for the ash and osage. The ash-leaf maple, or box-elder, is a native of Missouri, has less value for timber than the white ash, but is a rapid growing tree for shelter.

(6.) It is a rule of general application that orchard trees are better when grown in a location near where they are to make orchard trees, and a farmer planting an orchard should, after deciding on the varieties, get his trees at the nearest point. Do not listen to interested parties who tell you to get trees from the North or East, for there is no truth in such representations. Trees may be grown too thrifty, by high culture and manure; but this is only an exception that is applicable at all points.

(7.) All of these trees will no doubt prove valuable. If you get the small seedlings, they must be bedded out, and partially shaded, for at least two years, when they may be set in the open ground. Do not fail to get your plants before the buds have swelled. At the North it might be safe to have them started, but not so far South as your location.

(8.) The Osage orange will make you a far better hedge.

We have several letters from Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming, part of which will also find answer in the foregoing. The several inquiries in regard to

ALSIKE CLOVER

must wait for some experience that I am promised. The subject has been treated in the Apiary Department from the beekeeper's standpoint. As a farm crop my experience has not been very favorable for the past two years; but then these two years have been very dry, and therefore unfavorable. But it is doubtful if this clover will give satisfaction south of 40 degrees of latitude, unless sown in moist soil, or irrigated.

PREPARATION OF SOIL.

The preparation of the soil for the various crops is, at this season of the year, a matter of no small importance. Professor Miles, of the Michigan Agricultural College, says that we must first have the art of culture before we lay down the science of farming, and Dr. Gregory states, in the reports of the Illinois Industrial University, that the students will gain smattering of Agriculture during their three years' course in the Institution. As less than twenty are pursuing Agricultural studies, we can but think that these gentlemen are right in their assertions, and that Agricultural science is making slow progress at this time. But it is possible that, after all, the best place to study scientific Agriculture is in the country and on the farm. If the gentlemen who stand at the head of these Agricultural Colleges give us such discouraging advice, we can fare no worse if we go back to the farm and try to learn science from the unscientific. Cornell, we are told, has less than thirty Agricultural students among two hundred persuing other studies. Are these great schools, after all, simply to educate the farmers' sons off the farm, and send them to other pursuits? But to return to the science of farming. A few evenings since, I met with a Farmers' Club, where the subject was the preparation of the soil for the cereal crops. It was held by this Club that the proper preparation of the soil was the same for all these grains, but that there was also a proper time to do the work, though, in the work itself, there was no difference. To this doctrine there was no dissent; and, as one of the speakers said, we may set a stake at this point, in order to know just where we are.

THE TIME OF PLOWING.

If we are to sow winter wheat on stubble land, it should be plowed at once after the preceding crop is off the ground. It should lay until the time of sowing, when the surface should be stirred with a cultivator before sowing. In case spring wheat, barley, or oats are to follow, it is better to have the plowing the same as for winter wheat, but, if the autumn weeds are too prominent, they should be checked, either with the cultivator or the harrow; but in no case should the land be plowed in the spring for these crops. In case of the oat, it was conceded that occasional good crops come of spring plowing; but these are held to be exceptions and not the rule. In seeding these crops in autumn-plowed land, the sulky cultivator is held in high esteem. For corn, if on the stubble land, it should be plowed in the fall, 6 or 7 inches deep, in case the soil is a clay-loam, and, before planting stirred deeply with the cultivator. In case of corn after corn, the plowing is best done in the spring, as the roots of the corn are then rotten, and the work is far easier for the team. Five inches is a good depth, though four is as good as six. The plowing may be done in March or April, provided that the soil is dry and in good condition for plowing; but in no case should plowing be done thus early if soil is wet, for that will lock up its fertility, and no after-culture will restore it for that season. But to this rule there was laid down an exception in the case of sward land, which might be plowed when saturated with water, and the best plan was to trench-plow, not to exceed five inches in depth,—the great mass of grass-roots in this case preventing the soil from running together, and thus becoming packed, and, as the roots only go down about five inches, it should not be broken below that point when in this wet condition. It was also stated that for the following year, the same course ought to some extent be pursued; that is, the soil might be rather wet, but not saturated; but, for the third year, the land must be plowed only when in a good friable condition.

Now, these appear to me to be plain rules in regard to plowing that entitle them to something more than the appellation of art.

SEEDING.

When we come to seeding, the same general rules are to be observed in all the crops, whether wheat, barley, oats, or corn. In case the land has been plowed some days or weeks, the whole surface should be stirred with a cultivator, and harrowed smooth, in order that all the young weeds be killed, that the soil be thoroughly pulverized, and that the seeds all be deposited at an equal depth. In the case of spring wheat, barley, and oats, the roller is to follow; for this is to be broadcast seeding, or, if in drills, the drills are to levelled with the harrow. Should a dry term follow, when the young plants are two or three inches high, and the surface bake or crack, the harrow and roller should follow, in order to break this crust, and to give the air a free access to the soil. The harrow should have small teeth, with light timber, so as not to endanger the roots. At best, a few plants may be disturbed, but the advantage is too great to stop for that reason. The stirring of the soil will induce tillering out, and a greater number of heads will be formed, and the crop thus largely benefitted. In the planting of corn, the same rules are to be observed; but care must be had to harrow the whole field just before the blades of corn appear, and have the roller to follow. This kills all the young weeds, and puts the soil in a condition to absorb the heat, air, dew, and rain—all of which are essential to the growth of the plants. The after-culture is to be shallow, simply to kill the weeds, and to keep the surface of the soil finely comminuted, for the reasons above stated. After the large surface-roots begin to spread through the soil, culture should be suspended; but, in case of large weeds, they must be cut out with the hoe. At that stage of the crop, the plants and falling flowers begin to shade the surface, so that the young weeds make but a feeble growth. This plan of management keeps the weeds down at comparative small cost, for it is done timely, and gives them no chance to make headway.

The reason of not plowing so very deep is found in the fact that free plant-food is held near the surface, and that it becomes fixed as it sinks deeper into the soil, and, in case of deep plowing, time must be given for those elements to be assimilated for plant-food. It is well known that potash, so essential to the coating of the grasses, to which class the cereals belong, is found in a pure state only, near the surface; and, as the small grains need a full supply during the first stages of growth, the conditions must be present to fill the need of the plant. On the other hand, the corn crop does not require this food so early in the season, and the culture being similar to that of summer fallowing, the supply is rapidly produced for the wants of the growing corn.

The depth of plowing has been incidentally mentioned; but the question, What is deep plowing? was answered as follows: In sandy soil, three inches is deep plowing; in a clay loam, with open, porous subsoil, five inches is deep plowing; in a stiff tenacious clay, eight is not very deep plowing. The plow that breaks up the furrow-slice, and at the same time deposits the stubble and other foul trash in the bottom of the furrow, is the best plow; and this form of plow has a short mold-board, and appears to be of greater draught; but such is not the case, for it has its compensation in the fact that, at any one time, it has a less amount of soil pressing against the mold-board. The short P. P. plow of Deere, the Skinner, and the Decatur plows, were cited as models in this respect. On the other hand, most of the turf-plows were too short; for, in turf-plowing, the furrow-slice should not be broken.

Some discussion followed in regard to plowing under cornstalks, or burning them. The common practice is to burn them, so as to clear the surface; but those who had used the new Eureka stalk-cutter contended that, when cut in short lengths and plowed under, they increased the crops. One farmer had plowed under his stalks for the past ten years, and he thinks the stalks, when in the bottom of the furrow, attracted and held moisture, and were a most decided advantage. His crop, the past season, was 60 bushels per acre.

Such an array of facts go far to build up a science of culture that ought to be respected; for they are not easily refuted or set aside.

The subject of seeding, as to time and mode, and also varieties, is to have attention at the next meeting, and will no doubt elicit some valuable facts that may be worth a wider dissemination than the range of a Farming Club.

TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

I must say to the boys and girls that the seed of the Mammoth Gourd is exhausted. Such a shower of letters, and such kind greeting as came in them, are good for dull times. The pop-corn, sweet corn, Excelsior oats, and early field corn are yet in full supply. Without the aid of a clerk, I cannot fill the orders daily, but hope not to get far behind. Such a brigade of boys and girls is cheering, and we must hope and pray that, in some not distant day, our Agricultural Colleges will be ready and willing to educate them for the farm and the shop, to make them better cultivators and better mechanics, instead of unfitting them for such labor. All of the letters come plainly directed, for return with seeds. Occasionally a young lady writes in such a fine hand and with pale ink, that it is difficult to read. Now, girls, this is all wrong. Write in a good, bold, round hand, unless you can afford to send a microscope with it. I must say, however, that, with few exceptions, the girls write a good, plain hand, and use good ink. When boys and girls attend school together, the handwriting is quite uniform. I am glad to see so many girls ask for seeds, as this shows an increased desire for outdoor exercise. Thus far only four lady apiarians claim the new-honey plant seed. I would like to extend the offer to others, as it is a showy bloomer, of the larkspur habit; but the lack of seed must confine the offer to the lady apiarians. One boy desires to know if the Mammoth Gourd is used for food. No, it is only used as a basket or bucket, to hold water or for storing, and is ornamental in the garden. The early field-corn ripens here in about 100 days, and is a yellow-dent corn. I proposed to send it out in order to test it in various parts of the country, at a small cost. I judge from the applications that the Excelsior oats are not as widely grown as I supposed, or they may not be known by name. In some neighborhoods they are largely grown. To show my farmer-boys how rapidly seed is produced, I will cite an instance of a neighbor who received a quart of the Schouen oats. This gave him one and a half bushels. The next sowing gave him 30 bushels; he then sowed 6 acres, using 3 bushels of seed to the acre, and last year had 65 bushels to the acre. They weigh 40 pounds to the bushel. He has sold most of them for seed at 40 cents per bushel. If you will take good care of the packages of seed that I send you, in two years the single package will produce seed for the neighborhood.

THE LOW PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS

is having a depressing effect on business in our villages, and dealers begin to complain. The feeding of cattle and hogs is being canvassed, and some valuable facts are coming to light that may of value in this stage of cheap corn. Farmers are looking to other crops than corn. Among these, flax is attracting attention. Soiling with a view of bridging over the summer-drouth, will have attention. In short, the farmer is not to be idle on account of low prices, but he will buy less freely of goods, and use his old implements. RURAL.

A Gorgeous Cook.

A Kentucky country paper gives the following: Recently one of our most excellent housewives had occasion to send to Louisville for a cook. The latter in a few days put in her appearance, arrayed, apparently, in a large quantity of cast-off masquerade finery of the Queen of Sheba; dilapidated paniers, flounces, hoops, and with a stunning head-dress, that would have fitted the Queen of Hayti—jute curls, ringlets, frizzles, chignons, and rats in alarming profusion. The former looked on the new-comer in astonishment, and when sufficiently recovered, informed her that she did not think she would suit as mistress for the kitchen, as her appearance indicated that it would take three-quarters of the day to get up her elaborate head-toilette alone. "Why, la, ma'am, I *never* combs my head," was the response. The fashionable cook returned to Louisville.

DIED.

HOAG—At Atlanta, Ga., on the 16th inst., Rebecca B. Hoag, daughter of T. C. and Maria L. Hoag, of Evanston, Ill., aged 18 years and 10 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUNHAM—In this city, March 17, 1872, Willie Dunham, aged 4 years, 6 months, and 14 days.
Funeral from his father's residence, No. 72 Wilson-st., Tuesday, March 19, at 11 a. m. Friends are invited to attend.

ERICKSON—On Sunday, the 17th inst. at 1 p. m., Clara Eliza Erickson, aged 4 years.
Funeral services on the 19th inst, at 9 a. m., at 479 South State-st.

KNIGHT—In this city, March 17, Jennie Ione, infant daughter of Wm. M. and Ione C. Knight.
Funeral Tuesday, at 11 a. m., from 269 West Taylor-st. Friends are invited to attend.
☞ Belvidere, Ill., and Jackson, Mich., papers please copy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Salt Rheum Cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts—Lemon, vanilla, &c., are the very best in this country."—Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago. For sale by all the leading dealers.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 26, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $1 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

Common Colds.—Every one is practically familiar with common colds. The chilliness and shivering, the dullness and languor, the soreness of throat, pain in the head and stuffed nostrils. We would recommend a timely use of Madame Porter's Curative Cough Balsam. A safe, reliable, and pleasant remedy. Full directions on each bottle. Small bottles 25 cents.

Sixteen Years of Success.—In 1856 the now famous Mustang Liniment was first made known to the public by an extensive system of advertising. From that time to the present, the demand for it has been steadily increasing, until it has taken the lead of all embrocations, liniments, ointments, and other external remedies, imported or domestic, ever introduced into the American market. In the most celebrated racing and trotting-stables, in the establishments of stage and city car companies, and in the stables of private gentlemen, it is the only recognized cure for such diseases of the horse as require outward treatment. Nor is it less valuable as a local application for some of the most distressing complaints to which man is subject. Rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, neuralgia, sore throat, tumors, wens, earache, toothache, yield to its pain-subduing, counter irritant properties, and burns, scalds, and cuts are healed with incredible rapidity under its operation.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, AT 99 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., on Monday and Tuesday.

HOUSE GOODS—PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE of their furniture and carpets, or other household goods, will find a cash purchaser by addressing I. J., 265 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—A PARTY COMMENCING to keep house wishes to purchase some good second-hand furniture. Address E 30, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BOOTS, SHOES, OR other merchandise, my fruit farm on lake shore, one mile from St. Joseph, Mich. A large crop can be relied on this season. For particulars, address E. S. STEWART, St. Joseph, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE—A FARM OF ABOUT 3 acres in the City of Hartford, Conn., price $3,000, for Chicago property. Address Lock Box 81, Hartford, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE with large lot in a small Illinois town. Will pay cash difference for city house or lots. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market sts.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.
22x95 ft., cor. State and Washington sts; price, $200,000.
25 ft on Randolph st, near Franklin.
24 ft on Franklin st, near Randolph.
25 ft on Clark st, in old Post Office Block.
50 ft on Clark st, near cor. Harrison; $600 per foot.
50 ft on Fifth avenue, near cor. Harrison; $250 per foot.
25 or 50 ft. on Fifth av., near cor. Van Buren.
50 ft front, West Randolph st, 4 stores—3-story and basement.
Store and 5-years' lease of ground, premises 39 West Randolph; $30,000.
2-story double house, 447 and 449 West Randolph st; $3,000.
Store and lot, cor. Canal and Liberty; $5,500.
Building (store) and lot, 50x150 on Jefferson st; $8,000.
Building and lot on Canalport-av., near Halsted st; $6,000.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Five two-story and basement brick dwelling houses on Coolidge-st., near Ashland av. $4,000 each.
Two two-story frame dwelling houses, nicely finished, with barns, etc., 393 and 395 West Taylor-st.; $10,000.
63 ft front on Centre-av., near Van Buren-st., with buildings; price $7,000.
Good two-story house on Hubbard-st., with all modern improvements; $4,000.
38 ft. east front, on Stanton av. [illegible] per ft.
Houses and lots in all parts of the city; also cheap lots outside of the fire limits and in the suburbs.
Property to lease for manufacturing purposes in desirable districts. Parties seeking investments, or offering property for sale, are invited to call at this office.
Desirable residences in good localities (West Division) wanted. W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block, northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—BY LINN & HAWKINSON, northwest corner of Clark and Michigan-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.
NORTH SIDE—IMPROVED PROPERTY.
Two marble fronts with brick barn, sold separate or together, $7,500, 4 years' time.
Four-story brick and barn, and corner lot, $5,500.
Two frames, brick basement, French roof, $3,500.
7-room cottage and lot, 37½x125, Sophia-st, $3,500.
14-room brick basement and lot, $3,500.
Two 8-room houses and lots, Clybourn-av., $2,200.
4-room house and lot, Townsend-st, $1,800.
NORTH SIDE—UNIMPROVED.
100x175 cor. Fullerton-av. and Larrabee-st, $35.
100x150 Fullerton near Lincoln-av, $55 per ft.
72x125 Halsted, near Fullerton, $40 per ft. ¼ cash.
101x127 corner of Chicago-av. and LaSalle st, $225.
50x100 southeast corner Cass and Superior, $300, ¼ cash.
100x160 southeast cor. Dearborn and Superior, $300.
40 feet northwest cor. Dearborn and Superior, $175.
60 feet southwest cor. Cass and East Hinsdale-sts, $112.
37½x150 Dearborn, near Schiller, $200 per ft.
26x100 Indiana, near Clark-st. $200 per foot.
Lots on North LaSalle st. $150 per foot, ¼ cash.
Lots on North Clark-st. $150 per ft. ¼ cash.
Lots on North Fifth av. $125, ¼ cash.
9 lots north west cor. Sedgwick and Sophia, $109.
5 lots Belden-av, cor. Orchard, $73 per ft.
8 lots Orchard st, near Belden, $60, ¼ cash.
200 lots west of Lincoln Park, $800 to $1,500.
150 Grove lots north of Lincoln Park, $400 to $800.
North Side our specialty.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 AND 25 South Canal-st.
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
27x150 on South Water-st., east of Clark.
182x150 on South Canal-st., near Washington.
80x102 on LaSalle-st., near Washington.
364x225 south of Sixteenth-st., east of the river.
RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
First-class house and lot, 57x175, on Avenue, east of Michigan-av., south of Eighteenth-st, $33,000.
Marble-front on Wabash-av., south of Twenty-third-st, $18,000.
House and lot, 75x166, on Michigan-av., south of Twenty-third-st, $35,000.
House and lot, 50x175, on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-third-st, $18,000.
House and corner lot, 100x175, on Indiana-av. and Twenty-third-st, $35,000.
Two-story and basement brick house on West Washington-st, near Lincoln, $10,000.
Two-story and basement on West Washington-st, near Wood, $12,000.
76x125 on West Madison-st, $60 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY O. F. AVERY, REAL ESTATE and Loan Broker, 455 Michigan-av.:
A handsome 2-story and brick basement house, No. 1379 Indiana-av.
Two new brick houses, 2-stories and high basement, on Prairie-av., Nos. 1437 and 1439.
A large, elegant marble front residence and large brick barn, 1102 Prairie-av.
A handsome 2-story brick and basement house on Wabash-av., just north of Eighteenth-st.
130 feet front on Michigan-av., cornering on South Water-st.
44½ feet fronting east and south on Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st. Easy terms on all the above.
Also several very desirable residences for rent in the South Division.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED high and low-priced property in all parts of the city. South: on State, Monroe, Adams, LaSalle, Randolph, and Quincy-sts., and on Michigan, Wabash, and Fifth avs. North: on Clark, Dearborn, LaSalle, Wells, Superior, and other streets. West: on Canal, Lake, Randolph, Madison, Twelfth, Halsted, Jefferson, and many other streets and avenues. The largest list of suburban, acre, and farming property, among which is many a bargain. Try us. JULIUS CRONE & CO., 122 West Randolph, corner Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS! CHEAP LOTS—On monthly payments. One hundred lots situated on Van Buren and Jackson-sts., on and west of California-st., and just outside of the fire limits. These lots are now accessible by Madison-st. horse cars, and will soon be by Van Buren-st. cars. The above lots we offer at the exceeding low price of $500 to $800 per lot, payable in payments of $25 per month and $50 down on day of sale. For further information apply to the office of the Couch Estate, cor. of Lake and Dearborn sts. JAMES COUCH, WILLIAM H. WOOD. Also, F. A. STEVENS, IRA COUCH, principal office 285 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 491 HURLBUT-st., northwest corner of Grant-place, at a bargain, and on very easy terms. It is just west of Lincoln Park. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, brick basement, sub-cellar, all modern improvements; barn; lot 50x180 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st.; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, AND LOT 30x178 FEET, ON Indiana-av., near Twenty sixth-st. Price: $9,000, on easy terms. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT HOUSE, 16 ROOMS, all modern improvements, and lot, 25x175 feet, on Michigan-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—I have two 2 story houses to sell on Peoria-st., on monthly payments, of from $40 to $50 per month, with interest; price, $4,500 each. Also, 48x180 foot lot on Michigan-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., which I will sell at a fair price and on the usual terms. Inquire of the undersigned at 446 State-st. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, BARN AND FURNITURE 246 Forquer-st., between Blue Island av. and Halsted st; house contains 8 rooms, beside bathroom, pantry, closets, &c. For further particulars apply to B. L. ANDERSON, Fish-st., near Twenty-second st., in lumber district.

FOR SALE—BY LINN & HAWKINSON, 99 North Clark-st., northwest corner Michigan-st., Rooms 2 and 3:
Four-story brick basement house, 30 rooms and lot, near Northwestern Depot, $9,750; also, 14 room house, and 34 foot lot, same locality, $3,000; ¼ cash; also, 75 feet on Indiana-st., near Desplaines, $110 per foot; 50x200 Union-st., near Indiana-st., $110 per foot. All within two blocks of Northwestern Railroad Depot.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON THE NEW boulevard, outside the fire limits, streets all made, land lying very high; artesian well down; lots 25 by 150 feet for the small price of $250 to $300. Now is the time to get a home. This property is fast increasing in value. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, 10 rooms, lot 32x120, to alley, 179 Walnut-st.; price, $4,200—$2,000 can remain 3 years. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 94 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD Arnold, Wentworth, Shurtleff, Buddan, Garibaldi, Stewart, Fontaine, Honover, Butler, Wallace Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. All outside fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warranty deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—29½ FT. FRONT BY 100 FT. DEEP TO an alley on the northwest corner of Washington-st. and Wabash-av. Price, $54,900. This is the best corner for sale in Chicago. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON ONE of the pleasantest corners and most accessible locations in the West Division; carpets, furniture and gasfixtures all new; possession given April 20; a rare opportunity. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house with lot 25x200 all in complete order, with furniture. Inquire on premises, 109 South Morgan-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st., 48 feet, east front, with house, very cheap. West Adams-st., near Clinton, 26 1-2 feet, very cheap. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH basement, and with 16 rooms, lot 25x125 to alley on Thirty-third-st., for $8,500, $2,500 cash; balance on long time. Inquire at 33 Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A 2-STORY marble-front house and lot; only $7,500 if taken at once. Apply on the premises, No. 43 Langley-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—2 MARBLE FRONT houses on West Washington, near Curtis-st. NUTT & BROOKES, 23 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS on Fulton-st., near Reuben. Lease to run 6 years from May 1. Ground rent, $75 a year. Price, $2,200. LARKIN & CO., 110 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, 10 rooms, on Wentworth-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; only $500 down; balance to suit purchaser. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. R. WOODBURY, 122 SOUTH Halsted-st:
House and lot on West Erie-st.
House and lot on Walnut-st.
A cosy house on Burnside st.
A Gothic cottage in Austin, on easy terms, cheap.

FOR SALE—LOT NEAR NEW GOVERNMENT building and Van Buren-st., a fine bargain. S. DELAMATER, 107 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—44 LOTS JUST OUTSIDE OF FIRE Limits, within one block of the new depot at crossing of Fullerton and Milwaukee-avs. Trains will run every hour; fare 5c. We can give the best bargains to be found in lots Northwest. High ground, perfect title, and terms to suit. Go out with us before you buy. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES ON BURNside-st., south of Twenty-fifth-st., $1,200 to $1,600.
House No. 547 Michigan-av, $1,800.
Marblefront 676 Michigan-av, $3,600 below market value.
Money in hand to loan on secured paper and short mortgage. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 75 Canal-st., up stairs, formerly 660 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—90 WILCOX-ST., 8 ROOMS, LOT 25x125, 1109 West Washington-st., 8 rooms, lot 24x144; very cheap, for a home or an investment. Address Box 320, Paxton, Ill.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS AND JACKSON-STS., east of California-av., the cheapest lots in the market; terms easy. Address 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON monthly payments, house and lot No. 293 First-st. Inquire at 97 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 339 MITCHELL-st., a 1½-story house, with lot and barn, with water and gas in. Immediate possession. Lots outside the fire limits within two blocks of the cars.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPerty; house with modern improvements, lot 50x125, in Groveland Park, No. 22.
House and lot, 50x175, on Indiana-av., just north of Twenty-second-st.; very cheap, at $16,500. Offered for a few days only at this price.
We have also a large number of residences for sale, in desirable locations, at prices ranging from $5,000 to $60,000. REA & COATES, 708 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE OR TEN ACRES WEST Side; suitable for subdivision, inside the city, between Central and Douglas Parks. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—STATE, LAKE (A CORNER), AND Market-st. lots; long time on three-fourths purchase money, at low interest. GEDDES & REID, 97 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—GEORGE SMITH'S ADDITION, several fine residence lots between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.; very easy terms. GEDDES & REID, 97 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES, WEST SIDE, NEAR Madison st., and city limits. Will lease for one year. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BRICK BASEment 10-room dwellings; all modern improvements, and gas fixtures, barns, etc.; West Adams-st., near Aberdeen; half on long time. W. H. ROUNDS, 43 South Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.
Fine two-story house, with lot 37½ feet front, on Monroe-st., near Aberdeen; $12,000; easy terms.
Three houses with lots on Fulton-st., near Hoyne, $3,500, $4,000, $6,000; easy terms.
Cottage, 7 rooms and barn, with lot on Hubbard-st., near Lincoln; cheap, if taken at once.
Cottage of 5 rooms with lot 25x125, on Seeley-av., near Jackson-st.; $4,000.
Cottage and lot on Tyler st., near Robey; $2,000.
Cottage and lot 27½x128, on Jackson-st., near Campbell-av.; $3,000.
Cottage on West Lake, near Lincoln; $1,000.
Cottage on Ashland-av., near Park-av; $1,000.
Cottage and lot on Hubbard-st., near Robey; $2,000.
Cottage on [illegible] and 50 foot lot on Leavitt-st., near Paulina; $2,000; easy terms.
Two good two-story houses, brick basements, on Aberdeen-st., near Jackson; $7,000 cash; easy terms.
Good large house and 25 foot lot on Madison st., near Ashland-av.; $10,000.
Good two-story house with 24 foot lot on Monroe, near Paulina; $8,000.
Two good two-story houses with 40 foot lots, corner Lake and Elizabeth; $10,000 and $8,000.

FOR SALE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, Room 45, Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.
AT OAK PARK.
Two-story house with lot 100x176; $8,000.
Two-story house with lot 66x200; $6,000.
Two-story house with lot, 102x170; $6,500.
Two-story brick house with lot, 118x241; $8,000.
Two-story house with lot, 132x330; $6,000.
Two-story house and barn with lot, 186x132; $8,000.
Two-story house with lot, 84x204; $5,200.
1½-story house with lot, 132x130; $6,000.
1½-story cottage with lot, 50x170; $2,000.
Cottage with lot 50x175, $1,600.
1½-story cottage with lot, 50x112; $2,500.
AT HARLEM.
Two-story house, with lot 66x212, $5,000.
Two-story house, with barn and lot 50x280, $4,500.
AT AUSTIN.
Two 1½-story cottages, with lot 60x150, $2,800 each.
All of the above can be bought on easy terms, some of them for small cash payment with long time.
We also have a great variety of very choice vacant lots which we offer on easy terms, at Oak Park.

FOR SALE—3-STORY MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, No. 400 Michigan-av., with or without furniture; will be sold cheap to close an estate.
Three-story marble front house on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st; $25,000.
Three-story marble front house on Indiana-av., south of Twentieth-st.; $18,500.
Two-story and basement marble front house on Indiana-av., north of Thirteenth-st.; $12,000.
A large frame house with 50 or 75 feet of ground, on Prairie-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.
Also a number of first-class houses on the avenues, varying in price from $15,000 to $50,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, No. 600 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE CORner Egan and Lake-av, overlooks lake, lots nicely improved with trees, &c., 12 rooms in house, all modern improvements. Bargain.
Fine large residence on private park near Kenwood depot, brick basement, and conservatory, east and south front. Small payment down, balance long time.
House and lot on Lake-av, near Kenwood depot. 2-story building, $7,500.
House and lot on Woodlawn-av; 2-story building, $9,700.
2-story house, and lot, near Hyde Park depot, on monthly payments, $4,500.
Beautiful place in Groveland Park, near lake, lot 50 ft front, and good house. Cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY—90 feet on Monroe-st., opposite the store of J. V. Farwell & Co.; $800 per foot.
90 feet on Adams, south front, between Market and Franklin, $800 per foot.
83 feet on southwest corner of Adams and Market, 230 feet deep to river, $900 per foot.
83½ feet on Lake-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., $750 per foot.
40 feet on Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts., $1,125 per foot.
45 feet on Lake, between Wabash-av. and State-st., $1,000 per foot.
A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Office, No. 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON Michigan-av., with large grounds, stables, and all modern improvements. Bargain.
Fine 3 story and basement marble front, on Twenty-fifth-st., east of Kankakee-av., $20,000.
Well-built frame house on brick foundation; lot 25x160, to alley. First-class throughout; $9,000.
ULRICH & BOND,
511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—10 LOTS each 25x206 feet northeast corner Kinzie and Oglesby sts.
5 lots, each 25x125 feet, southwest corner of Kinzie and Oakley sts.
106x125 feet, southwest corner of Clinton and Seber-sts.
Easy terms; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately.
SNYDER & LEE,
14 Nixon's Building, N. E. cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT, 10 rooms, on Butterfield-st., $3,100 cash, or $3,500 on time. THOS. A. & M. HILL.

FOR SALE—2 FINE RESIDENCES ON WAbash-av., near Eighteenth-st. new, 15 rooms each, all modern improvements, $22,000 each. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—NO. 457 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., two-story and basement stone front dwelling, sub-cellar; brick barn, &c. Two small houses on southeast corner of Adams and Morgan-st., with two years' lease of lot. E. L. CAUFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—25 CITY LOTS ON FIFTY-THIRD, Page, and Paulina-sts. at about half their value. I must raise some money. N 78, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMESTEAD—THE JACKMAN Homestead, in the city of Janesville, Wis., is offered for sale. The premises front upon the public square, in one of the most desirable locations in the city. The house is built of brick; contains 18 rooms, fitted up with all the modern improvements, furnaces, hot and cold water, gas, etc. etc. A good barn and other out buildings are attached to the premises. A healthy growth of shrubbery, shade and fruit trees adorn the lots on which the house is situated. Janesville is a handsome inland city, with a population of 9,000, its educational and religious advantages cannot be surpassed. Address ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 860 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE — AT EVANSTON — NOTWITHstanding the great demand for houses I still have some of the choicest houses and lots on the market; new houses with beautiful grounds, prices from $20,000 down to the cosy cottage at $2,200. Come and see, as I make this town a specialty. T. A. COSGROVE, office at Evanston.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN HYDE PARK, ON favorable terms; located in the best part of the village, near the lake and railroad station:
One house, with lot, 50x150, $5,500.
One house, with lot, 50x150, $6,500.
One house, with corner lot, 50x150, $9,000.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 94 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PROPERTY—IF YOU want a home, buy lots in Austin—the cheapest, the safest, and the best, for residence or investment, to be found in or out of Chicago. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN—8 ACRES AND 20 acres. Can be subdivided and sold this year at double the cost, as lots are advancing and selling rapidly. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—I HAVE FOR sale several residences in the town of Lake Forest, worth from $5,000 to $20,000. Also some of the choicest building sites there. Lake Forest is the most desirable town in the suburbs of Chicago; is on the lake shore, from 80 to 100 feet above the level of the lake, and is unusually healthy. It is dotted with magnificent forest trees, and contains ten miles of well-made drives through the romantic scenery. To families it offers many inducements, prominent among which are its superior educational establishments for youth of both sexes. I shall be pleased to make arrangements for showing the property. S. LIND, 97 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, CHOICE PROPERty improved and unimproved at a bargain. See map at my office. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, 12 ACRES CHOICE Vineyard. Easy terms, or will take suburban Chicago property. This vineyard will pay a large per cent. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A NUMBER OF pleasant homes; large grounds and very desirable houses; from $4,000 to $12,000; easy terms; also a number of desirable building lots. THEODORE REESE, Real Estate Agent, Evanston.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty a nice stock farm, 180 acres, well-watered; good buildings; with stock and tools; is located 22 miles from Chicago, on line of railroad. Apply at 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—605,000 ACRES OF SELECTED farming lands in the various Western States. Pamphlets giving full descriptions, prices, terms, &c., furnished on application, by mail or otherwise. A discount of 5 per cent allowed to parties purchasing directly from me during the next 30 days. W. J. BARNEY, 204½ Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM NEAR ST. JOSEPH, 12 acres, all kinds of fruit, and all bearing; brick house, location on the bluff, 100 feet above the lake, fine neighborhood, for sale or exchange for Chicago property. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 14 Nixon Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—COTTAGE ON SOUTH SIDE, ALSO, residence lot on North Side. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

WANTED—PROPERTY IN THE BURNT district at reasonable prices. A. LIMBERG & CO; No. 64 West Lake-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO BUY, A GOOD COTTAGE OR a small two-story house, to be moved; must not be too far from Union Park. Address HOUSE, 849 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD TWO-STORY OR TWO story and basement house, South Side, north of Twenty-ninth-st.; will pay all cash, if necessary. S. DELAMATER, 107 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A GOOD frame house, South Side, to be removed on or before May 1. Address, J. DAVIS, Branch Tribune office, stating price and location.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—500,000 HARD BURNT CHICAGO bricks, for immediate delivery. Inquire of N. EISENDRATH, Builders' Exchange, 133 South LaSalle-st., daily, from 11 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—BRICKS OF ALL KINDS, AT LOW market rates from first hands. BRICKMAKERS' AGENCY, 94 Fifth-av., corner Washington.

J. B. SMITH & CO., DEALER IN BUILDING sand. A large supply constantly on hand. Sold in large or small quantities. Contracts made to supply builders for the season. Office and dock in rear of Union Central Block, just north of Madison street bridge.

WANTED—5,000,000 CHICAGO BRICK, DELIVered in April, May, and June, in burnt district. S. W. SAWYER, 133 LaSalle-st., Boone Block.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PAper maker with some capital to invest in a mill favorably situated. Address J. W. WHITE, Hanover, Jo Daviess County, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—$15,000—A BUSINESS man, of experience and ability, with the above amount of capital, desires to make the acquaintance of an established business firm, with a view of forming a partnership. Best of reference given and required. Address, with real name stating kind of business, and location, R B D, P. O. Box 3236, Boston, Mass.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—VERY DESIRABLE NORTH SIDE lot, 80x200, on Kinzie-st., near Clark-st.; long time; reasonable terms. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

TO LEASE—27x150, ON SOUTH WATER, NEAR Clark-st.; 80x102, on LaSalle, near Washington-st. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO LEASE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE LOTS ON Polk-st., near Canal; well adapted to manufacturing purposes. W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR OFFICES, from May 1. Apply on premises, at Room 14, No. 11 and 13 South Canal-st., or GEO. BARNES, 20 Market-st. Rent cheap.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD AND fourth floors of new marble-front building, No. 186 State-st., near corner of Madison. Apply at 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR insurance; also store, 18x74, now ready, also small offices and desk room—all in the centre of business. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES, BASEments and full-size lofts above, in new marble front buildings on State-st., 50 ft south of Van Buren-st.; splendid building and first-class location. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—THAT NEW BRICK STORE NOS. 227 and 229 East Jackson-st., suitable for wholesale business. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—THE ROOM NOW OCCUPIED BY Page and Ferris, 53 and 55 South Ada-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES THE first-class dwelling, at present occupied by us; also the two-story brick building in the rear, 24x85 feet, together or separate. WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 614 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM 46X90, OR TWO ROOMS 23x90, on second floor, with steam elevator and steam power if wanted. Apply on premises. F. G. WELCH 63 South Canal-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, southwest corner Canal and Washington-st. Apply at 24 West Washington-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 13 and 15 North Canal-st. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 628 State-st., suitable for offices or residence. Price $60 per month. Apply on premises, up stairs. R. E. HUNTING.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY THREE nice floors in the brick building 73 West Lake-st. Inquire in store.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE WITH ANTEroom. Also large upper room 20x60. C. F. SWIFT & CO., 34 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 23x40, NO. 172 NORTH Jefferson-st. Apply at 140 North Desplaines-st. STEVENS & BARKER.

TO RENT—FINE BASEMENT 25x75. TERMS reasonable. Inquire at 99 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON CANAL-ST. STORE on West Washington-st., suitable for bank, dry goods, or clothing.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A LARGE 12-ROOM BRICK, WITH all conveniences; handy to cars; every way desirable, either as a residence or first-class boarding-house, on an east avenue, South Side, at present full of boarders. Rent low. Long lease. Furniture for sale. One of the best bargains in the city. E. E. OTIS, 33 Twelfth st.

TO RENT—A PARTLY FURNISHED COTtage of 8 rooms on Walnut st., near Paulina $50 per month. Will rent for 1 or 2 years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle sts.

TO RENT—$40, HANDSOME COTTAGE FROM May 1, 1005 West Jackson-st., 8 rooms, marble mantel. H. C. MOREY, 116 Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE HOUSES ON LEASED ground at 686 Clark-st.; with 2 stores and 10 rooms; rent from May $150 per month. Apply daily at the premises at 9 a. m.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SEVERAL CHOICE houses on South Side. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE had by first-class parties at the Westminster European Hotel, 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and lady 170 Third-av., south of Polk-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE consisting of 8 or 10 rooms, with bath-room, in a good neighborhood, east of Wabash-av., south of Sixteenth-st, and north of Twenty-eighth-st; possession will be taken immediately, or at any time up to the 1st of June; any one having a house to suit will find a good tenant; rent from $50 to $60 per month. Address H L & CO, 220 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE on West Side, between Morgan-st. and Union Park, Randolph and Adams-sts., or South Side, north of Sixteenth and east of State-st., four good chambers, servant's room, and barn. Address R M L, 220 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE, OR SOME rooms, by May 1 or sooner; about 10 minutes' walk from the Hong Kong Tea Company, 14 and 16 South Halsted. Address as above.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING houses to rent please call at our office and have them rented. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF three persons (no children) a medium size furnished house, location east of Carpenter and north of Adams-st. For a good house and location a liberal price will be paid. Address L 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD STORE ON East or West Madison-st. Would advance a good portion of the rent to get a desirable location and front. Want possession on or before May 1. Address M 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE HOUSE IN A good neighborhood by a family of three; will pay $700 or $800 per year. Immediate possession required. Address H, Box 287, city.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE BUSINESS, centrally located, in one of the most flourishing towns on the line of the C. & N. W. R. R., for sale; a large established trade; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further information address PATTERSON BROS., Tama City, Iowa.

A PERSON HAVING $500 CASH CAN SECURE valuable agency; business legitimate. Address, with full name, I & J 58, Tribune office.

A CITY PLANING MILL AND LUMBER yard; sash, doors, blinds, and building can be added; "No. 1" chance. W T & L 469 Wabash-av.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED TEAMING BUSINESS for sale, together with five double teams, trucks, harnesses, &c., all in good order; also a new barn, 24x50 feet. Address rear No. 196 and 198 South Clark-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP, AT A great sacrifice, full of boarders. Cause of sale, sickness. Apply at once, 176 West Madison-st.

CIGAR, TOBACCO, PERIODICAL, AND NOTION store for sale; a nice chance for a young man with small capital, to engage in a permanent good business, already established. Apply immediately at the cigar stand in the St. James Hotel, near corner Polk and Clark-sts. Reason for selling, proprietor has other business and cannot attend to it.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business, in a smart, thriving town in Illinois; salesroom and wareroom commodious, and will be leased from 1 to 5 years; reason for selling, too much outside business. For particulars, inquire of E. BURNHAM & SON, wholesale druggists, 157 and 159 Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE HOUSE, with ground lease, running 3 years; also, a nice stock of groceries, with fixtures. Good reasons for selling. Apply at 134 Sherman-st.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE—WE OFFER OUR stock of pine lumber for sale very low, consisting of a general assortment; good location for the business; sales have been about 2 m feet a year. N. BOOTHBY & CO., Warren, Ill.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE IN ONE OF THE best locations in Chicago, with house and lease for four years; ground rent paid till 1876, with all the conveniences for butchering purposes. For particulars inquire of WALL & JAEGER, No. 3 Haymarket Square, Randolph-st.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class hardware store for sale. One of the best localities in the city. The stock entirely new and fresh. Apply at J. P. RUMSEY & CO.'S, No. 43 Canal-st.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL of a first-class retail produce business. Location best on the South Side. Capital required about $2,000. Will be sold low for cash, or will trade for real estate. Reason for selling, going into the wholesale trade. For particulars address BUSINESS, care Carrier No. 11, Chicago.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL half interest in $1,000 stock, with business clearing $500 monthly. Safe, respectable. No bonus or further capital required. 110 W. Madison-st., Room 4.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL AT PATRICK'S Avenue Stables, 764 Michigan-av., of heavy, draft, and business driving horses.

A CAR-LOAD OF HEAVY HORSES FOR sale at Jaques' Hotel, 181 West Lake-st.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE JUST REceived another consignment, and are daily receiving the best open buggies in the market; also top buggies, wagons, etc., at lower prices than any other house in the city, by 40 to 50 per cent, and will at any time buy, sell, or exchange horses, buggies and harness. Come and see us at 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State-st.

BOARDERS WANTED AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth st. Horses, carriages and harnesses sold at auction. Advances made.

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR HORSES YOU WILL find it to your advantage to examine my stock and prices, as I have on hand, at all times, a good assortment of country horses for sale at 280 Twenty-first-st., by THOMAS BYRNE.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. and Calumet-avenue. Horses, carriages, wagons and harness bought and sold upon commission.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BROWN HORSES, 6 years old, 15 hands 2 inches high; they are very fast, and match well together; very nice drivers in single harness; they would make good buggy or family horses; to be sold together or separate. Also, a very handsome black horse; he is 15 hands high, with long mane and tail, coming 7 years old; he is fit for buggy, or very quiet for a lady to ride or drive; he is very fast; the owner has no use for them. Call at Jacques' Hotel, 181 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE HORSE. HE IS 6 years old, suitable for trucking or any other heavy work, the owner having no use for him. Call at Jacques' Hotel, 181 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH-BRED STALLION, sired from the best Kentucky and English blood; a perfect horse, beautiful eye, shows No. 1 stock, 14 hands, pure black, 7 years old. Address J. W. HENWOOD, Kinmundy, Marion County, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DOUBLE TEAM, WAGON, and harness, for $250. A great bargain. Horses good size and young. 190 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE BREEDING JACK, good Kentucky stock, a sure foal getter; can be seen at Oscar Field's Sale Stable, 42 and 44 Congress-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—I HAVE GOOD 1,200 TO 1,400-LB. work horses, which I can sell cheap. All stock guaranteed. M. C. WILBUR, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS CLOSE CARriage at O. Fields' livery stable on Congress-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. Inquire of the owner, LEWIS DUTTON, at John H. Yale's office at the Clifton House, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts., Chicago, Ill.

HARNESS—THE LARGEST STOCK, THE BEST work, the lowest prices ever in the city. HARDY & SHORT, 232 Michigan-av.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A CHEAP OPEN or top buggy, phaeton, road or business wagon, harness, etc., don't fail to call at FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY'S, 148 Michigan-av. They can suit you.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c. Fine collection of same for sale cheap, at 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 76 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 36, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

$6,000 TO $10,000 TO LOAN FOR 30, 60, 90 days, or 6 months, at [illegible], on good securities. HART & BIGGS, No. 50 East Harrison-st.

$100,000 — LOANS NEGOTIATED promptly on city real estate bonds, mortgages, etc., in any amount. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and Loans, 406 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—500 MORE MEN ON THE NORTHwestern Railroad, Sparta, Wis.; company work, sure pay; free fare over the company's road; fare transport, $3.00, to be paid here; no fees. Apply to the company's agent, HENRY HJORTH, 521 Milwaukee av.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin and Michigan. The highest wages and cheap fare. Apply to R. F. CHRISTIAN, 8 Lind's Block, at Randolph-st. Bridge.

WANTED—A BOY THAT HAS HAD SOME EXperience in the jewelry business, and also some knowledge of engraving, to go into the country. Reference required and also given. Address S. N. MONROE, Danville, Ill.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE—MAN TO DO farm work, woman to cook, wash and iron. Apply Monday at 28 West Madison-st., SNELL & LIFE.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS. FREE fare over the Company's road. Apply early at 68 South Market-st.

WANTED—200 LABORERS AND CHOPPERS, wages $2 per day; work for 2 years, company pay. Apply at 28 West Madison-st. SNELL & LIFE.

WANTED—10 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR ILLInois, 200 railroad laborers for the Northwestern Railroad; leave to-day. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR NEW CORNSheller. Shells 6 bushels per hour. Retails $1.50; rights free. Good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN AS SALESMEN in a dry goods and notion house; good experienced men who understand their business. Address D. L. NEWBORG, P. O. Box 126, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CLOTHING SALESmen, good wages and steady employment to the right kind of men. Address D. L. NEWBORG, P. O. Box 126, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Trades.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE trimmer, one first-class carriage-ironer. Apply at BAYDEN & KAYS, 47 West Randolph-st., Tuesday, between 1 and 3 p. m.

WANTED—TAILORS TO GO INTO THE COUNtry, good wages and steady work; pants, vest and coat makers. Apply to BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL foreman in a lithographic establishment already established, either as a partner or on salary. Address K 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT THE ENTERPRISE CARRIAGE Works, 789 West Madison-st., a blacksmith's helper; none but a first class finisher need apply.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 131 WEST ERIE-ST., A GIRL IN a private boarding house.

WANTED—A NO. 1 COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to whom good wages will be paid. References required. Apply, between 8 and 10 o'clock a. m., at 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY, A GOOD GIRL TO DO kitchen-work at 552 Washington-st. Good cook, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN OR Swede, for general housework. Wages, $5. Apply Monday at 1111 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN-GIRL AT 17 South Union-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GOOD OPERATORS ON shoes and gaiters, at 243½ Fourth-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER IN A SMALL PRIvate family; one accustomed to care of children desired. References as to character and qualifications required. Address E LONGLANE, Chicago, P. O. Box 386.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, either as collector for a wholesale house or outside work in a grain or commission house. The very best of references given from last employer. Address, L 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE strong lad, 17 years of age, in some good house. Object, employment rather than pay. Address A 88, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CROCKERY, china, and glassware store, by a young man of experience, or a partner with capital. Refers to the leading importers of New York. Address JOHN B. CLARK, 132 Water st., New York.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A retail grocery; best of references. Address T 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SELL A STAPLE article to the grocery trade on commission, by a first-class salesman of eight years' experience. Address O 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A HARDWARE store, by a young Dane, who has had some experience and can give satisfactory reference from former employer. Address I & J 28, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD TINNER; steady work; country preferred. Address L 90 Meridian-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DEsires a situation as copyist or amanuensis; best of references given. Address E 57, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNT ABSTRACTS AND LAW PAPERS CAN be preserved and used as originals by having them neatly arranged in book form. Having given entire satisfaction on hundreds of them, I refer to SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building. Charges less than by any other method and making them nearly as good as new for use. E. N. HYDE, 564 Fulton-st., or at SNYDER & LEE'S Real Estate Office.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for old books and libraries. Ye Olde Book Store. CHAPIN & CO., No. 562 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR store, corner Canal and Washington-sts. Sample room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 66 West Madison-st. Branch 151 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT 148 WABASH-av., a good second-hand safe.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 1 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, [illegible] grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 79 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 56 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Ag't.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—AN ENGINE LATHE, 14-INCH swing; one 6x8, and one 10-horse portable engine. Chicago Steam Gauge Works, 15 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 40-HORSE power boiler, in complete running order, 15½ feet long by 56 inches in diameter, containing 56 4-inch flues; can be seen in operation at our planing mill until April 1. Being too small for our engine, we offer it at a bargain. STEPHENS & CLARK, Planing Mill and Box Factory, corner Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

FOR SALE—A THIRTY-HORSE POWER ENgine and boiler, connections, etc.; in perfect running order. Can be seen at planing mill, corner of Loomis and Twenty-second-sts. Will be sold at a low figure. GOODWILLIE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE—ENGINE LATHES ALL SIZES, iron planers, drills, and bolt cutters. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND 14-FOOT bed, 30x116, iron planer. Great bargain, at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—COMBINED PLANER AND matchers surfacers, re-sawing machines. The largest stock to be found in the West. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—STATIONARY ENGINES, BOILers, all sizes, at low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 12X24 INCH ENGINE; ONE flue 42 inch by 22 feet boiler, pump heater and connections, cheap. C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LARGE TUBULAR boiler, 12 feet long, 70 3-inch flues, with connections all complete, together with an engine 12x24-inch cylinder, with all the connections and trimmings complete, and in perfect order, and all nearly new. WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES all sizes, on hand, and wood and iron-working machinery, at Rochester Machinery Mfg. Co., 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

TOMPKINS' COMBINED PLANER AND matchers, the most reliable machine made, 39 running in Chicago. Address Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st. Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LIVE AGENTS TO CANvass the city and throughout the Northwest. Call or send for circular to A. M. RICHARDSON, Room 3, 123 West Washington-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NEW ISSUE OF Jamison, Fausset, and Brown's Commentary of the Bible, Bagster's Illustrated Bible, Chambers' Encyclopedia (Rev. Ed.), and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 593 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE "WORLD OF Anecdote," containing biographical and historical sketches, instructive incidents and facts of times recent and remote. The best selling book offered. C. S. BURROWS, 593 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE "GREAT REpublic," by Jas. McCabe, Jr. It is now ready for subscribers; contains 1,118 large, 8vo. pages 250 illustrations on wood and steel; presents a full view of our glorious country, and should be read by every American. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 288 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, with $5 to $50 ready cash, can have exclusive sale of our four household articles in any unoccupied town; 300 to 500 per cent profit allowed, and $25 to $75 a week easily made on small capital by any energetic person. No experience necessary, as the article will sell itself. Call early, or send stamp for catalogue, or 50 cents for samples. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

806 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board; also furnished rooms to rent 1st of May.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., COR. TWENTY-SIXTH-st., with board, back parlor, containing pleasant bay window. Stages pass the door.

BOARD—WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A family of not more than three persons; location must be east of Sangamon and north of Adams-st. Any good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address E 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOM. ADdress, with terms, W. F. JOHNSON, care [illegible] Michigan-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE ABOUT 500 WINDOWS 9x14, 10x12, 10x14 and 10x16 sash, which we will sell at 25 cents per window to close out the stock. N. BOOTHBY & CO., Warren, Ill.

FOR SALE—LEASE WITH OR WITHOUT FIXtures of a new brick store and basement in the best business part of the city. Inquire of KANE & LEECH, 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A SIMON PURE WILD-CAT. CALL at 23 West Madison-st., up stairs.